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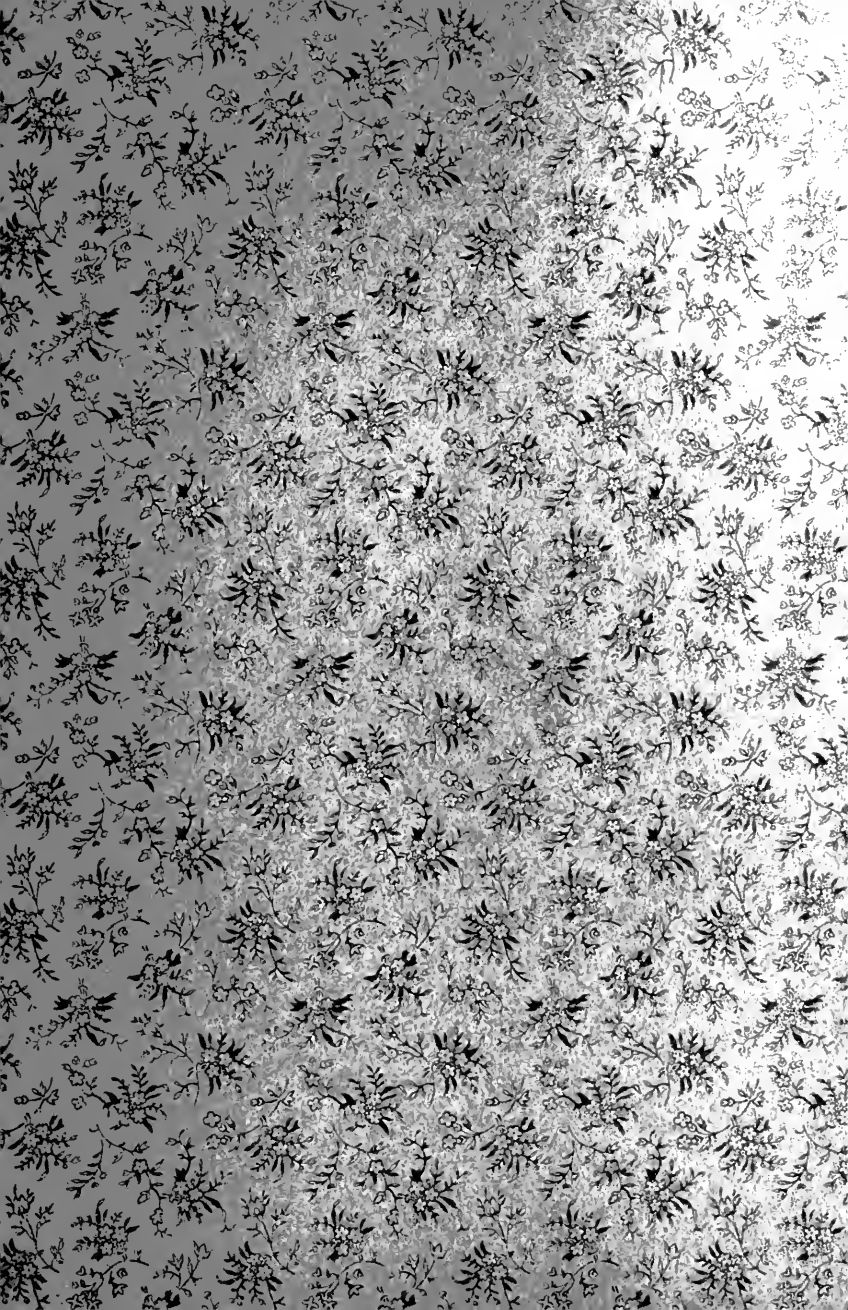


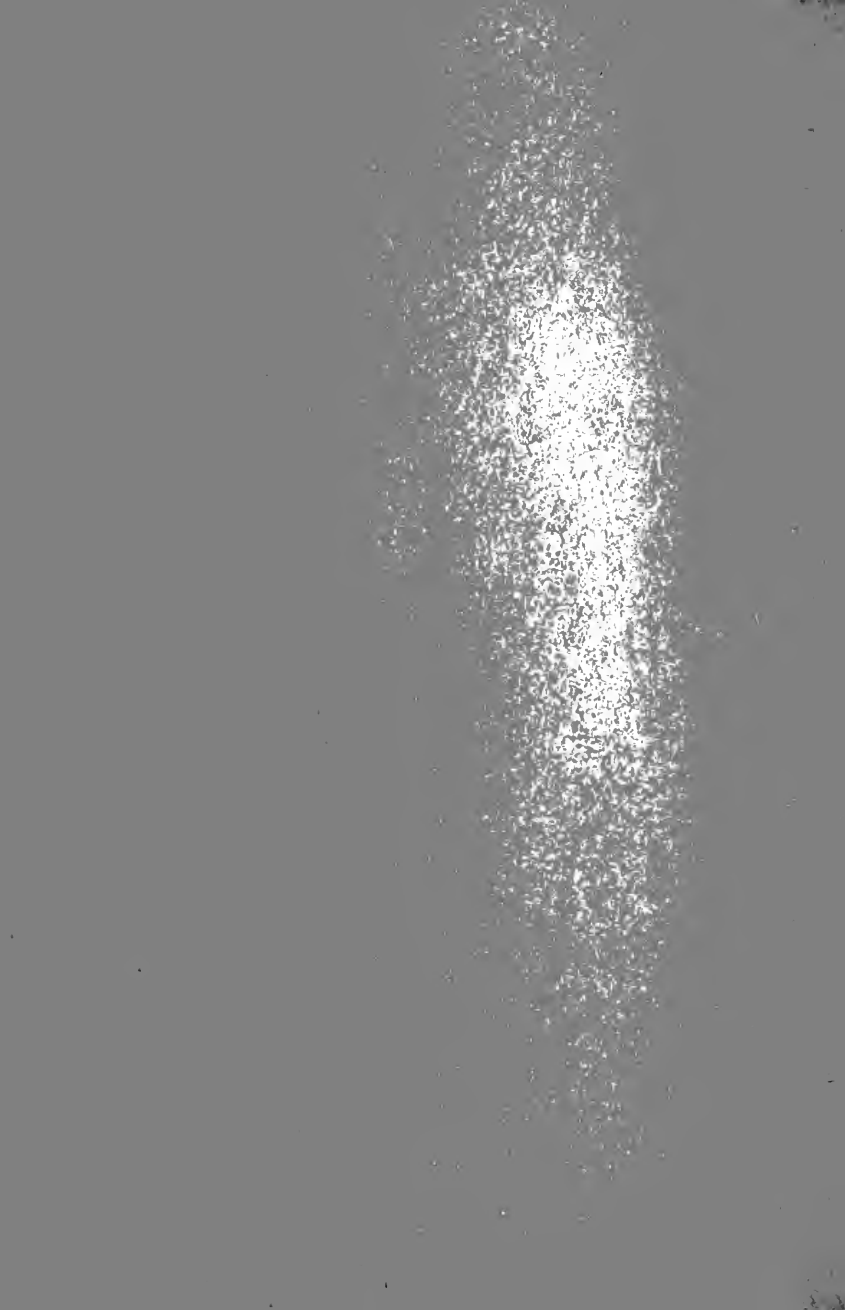
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THE THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF
PHRASE - WRITING

By WILLIAM W. OSGOODBY

OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER OF THE NEW YORK
SUPREME COURT SINCE 1862

THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF
PHRASE - WRITING

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

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THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHRASE-WRITING.

Brevity, Legibility, Speed — these are the essentials of a good system of Shorthand. A system which lacks any one of these qualities is of little practical value.

A system may be rapid, and illegible; or a system may be legible, and slow. Neither of these is desirable for the reporter's use.

To be of value, a system must be legible. A system in which lengthy outlines are mainly used may be legible, but it cannot be rapid enough for the higher grades of stenographic work. Its only merit is its legibility, and even this quality, under certain circumstances, may be of transient or evanescent character; for, if the hand-movement be accelerated, as it must be in the attempt to write fast enough for rapid note-taking, its legibility is seriously affected, if not destroyed, by the unavoidable distortion of its outlines, which, owing to their undue length, require a slower hand-movement for accurate formation.

To be of value, a system must be rapid, and to be rapid, a system must be brief; but great brevity of outline is also likely to cause illegibility, for the briefest outlines, besides being less suggestive than longer ones, are oftentimes the most difficult to write, and are therefore easily distorted when not written with extreme care.

In the one case, legibility is secured at the expense of speed; in the other, speed is secured at the expense of legibility.

How to secure brevity and retain legibility, is a problem the solution of which must be of the highest interest to all stenographers.

BREVITY SECURED BY PHRASING.

No system of Shorthand can be considered as perfect as it should be unless all superfluous pen-motions are eliminated from

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it. Every pen-motion, however slight, consumes time. As the average word, when written in a phrase-form, does not require more than one pen-movement, the time required for writing one word is saved whenever two words are joined, for the lifting of the pen between words always involves more time and effort than the writing of a single stem. When this saving is multiplied by a thousand phrase-signs in a single report, the effect upon the brevity of the writing is at once apparent, and further argument would be superfluous. That those who do not use phrasing appreciate the importance of saving time, is shown by the fact that they use fountain pens, or stiff, unyielding pencils, for the purpose of obviating the comparatively trifling loss of time occasioned by dipping; and it is amazing that any reporter can be satisfied to work, year after year, without an attempt to avail himself of the great advantages which phrasing affords.

As phrasing secures greater brevity of writing, the labor of reporting is naturally decreased. An adept at phrasing will write less than half the number of pages in a day's work that will be required for the report of one who writes without phrasing, and yet his report will contain fully as many words—probably more, if the work be extremely rapid. It is always a source of gratification to the reporter to be able to write fast enough to make his report verbatim, although required to put forth every effort to accomplish that result, even to the limit of utter exhaustion, as is frequently the case with writers of a disconnected style; but it is much more satisfactory to be able to do the work more easily and without exhaustion, by the use of rapidly-written phrase-signs.

LEGIBILITY SECURED BY PHRASING.

Every writer of disconnected outlines knows how very difficult he has often found it to be to read his hurriedly-written notes, and how anxiously he has searched the context for some clue to the meaning of an outline which has become distorted beyond recognition in his effort to make a literal report. Text-book writers have been disposed to encourage the student to rely too much upon context for deciphering outlines lacking inherent

legibility. In practical reporting, this constant and necessary reliance upon the context is a standing confession of the inadequacy of the system used, or of the writer's lack of training in the proper use of it. When one has formed the habit of using the few simple phrase-signs contained in the meager lists of his text-book, he knows that he never has any trouble in reading them, and that they are entirely distinct and unmistakable without the aid of the context. This should be to him a sure indication that any further improvement in his writing is attainable only by the adoption of a more extended and more systematic method of phrasing.

If the writing of an expert in phrasing be examined, there will be found, in every sentence, standing out, as it were, in bold relief and entirely distinct from ordinary word-forms, phrase-signs which are readable at sight and without the slightest aid from the other words of the sentence. While the writer of the disconnected style is compelled to rely constantly upon the context, and oftentimes cannot determine the meaning of a particular word-form without scanning with careful and cautious deliberation the whole sentence in which it is found, the use of phrase-signs in the writing of an expert renders such entire dependence unnecessary, for the phrase-signs, by reason of their inherent legibility when properly made, not only suggest their own meaning, but also furnish a key to the meaning of the context; while oftentimes two or three phrase-signs constitute a complete sentence.

Besides enabling the reporter to do his work with ease, the increased legibility which results from the use of phrasing enables him to turn his notes over to a copyist for direct transcription, thereby obviating the labor of copying them himself or the necessity of devoting time to dictating them which could be more profitably employed. In an experience of more than forty years as an official reporter of the New York Supreme Court, it has been the author's uniform custom to have all his transcripts made from his original reports by copyists having no knowledge of the matter they were to write except what they derived from the reading of the notes. Without the use of phrasing, this could

not be done with the other styles of Shorthand except by the most careful and accurate writers.

SPEED SECURED BY PHRASING.

The student need not be surprised to find, now and then, a professional reporter who uses but few phrase-signs, who will assure him with all earnestness that phrasing is a snare and a delusion—that he has never found it an aid to speed, and that the use of it should be avoided. There are always individuals to be found, in every profession, devoid of both the ambition and the ability to work their way, by dint of application and effort, to the highest rank of their profession, or even to the accomplishment of anything beyond the reach of mediocre talent. Such persons are ever ready to ignore the cause of their inferiority, especially when it is due to their own shortcomings, and they take particular pains to induce themselves and others to believe that the standard to which they have attained is the extreme measure of all that is possible in their profession. Probably there is not one of these wise ones—who “do not believe in phrasing”—who has not committed to memory, by rote and without reference to scientific rule, the few simple phrase-signs of his text-book, which he uses constantly, and which even his own statements of belief would not induce him to abandon. The very fact that he uses them, is a refutation of his assertion that phrasing is not a valuable aid in reporting; while the fact that he uses no others is proof that he is lacking in that application and persistency of purpose which always characterize the expert in any line of work.

That the use of phrasing does greatly increase the speed of Shorthand, is manifest from the material lessening of the motions of the hand which results from its use. It is scarcely necessary to say that in a hurried report the stenographer has enough to do, without making thousands of unnecessary pen-movements. All respectable authorities are agreed as to the speed value of phrasing. Prof. F. G. Morris, author of *The Phrase*—the most scientific work ever written on the subject—says: “The phrase increases speed by obviating pen-liftings. The act of pen-lifting

is quite complex. In addition to raising the pen, moving it along a little space, and reapplying it to the paper, there are the mental acts of ending one word and beginning another. Of course, all these processes may be executed quickly, but time is time. It is not easy to estimate a point like this, but probably a pen-lifting requires as much time as the writing of two strokes, possibly three. One pen-lifting, it is true, does not require much time, but many hundreds or thousands occurring in close succession are a serious drawback." Mr. Moran, author of *The Reporting Style*, says: "Every pen-lifting costs nearly half a second, or the loss of a word;" and that "the practice of phrase-writing lessens the labor of reporting, and also adds to speed and legibility." Mr. D. A. Brown says: "Mere phonography, pure and simple, is hardly adequate for practical work." Mr. Longley places the average gain in speed by the use of phrasing, at twenty-five per cent. Mr. D. W. Brown says: "In all our Shorthand writing, we need to economize time by indulging as little as possible in the 'unregistered movement,'"*i. e.*, the lifting of the pen between outlines; and he quotes the statement of another writer, to the effect that no less than forty per cent. of the pen-movements are thus made "in the air." He also quotes with approval the statement of Mr. Cremer, that by the adoption of a system of phrase-writing his own speed was "literally hoisted thirty or forty words a minute." These statements from some of the best-known experts in the profession should certainly carry great weight with those who have not investigated the subject in actual practice. It may be safely asserted that every real stenographic expert of the present day uses phrasing very largely in his work, and that those who do not use it are those only who have neglected to familiarize themselves with its principles and rules, or who, for lack of special practice, have failed to acquire proficiency in applying them.

WHEN PHRASING SHOULD BE LEARNED.

In most of the text-books, whatever is said on the subject of phrasing is deferred to the latter stage of the study, and it is generally confined to brief lists of the simplest phrases. Few,

if any, rules are given to guide the student in the formation of phrase-signs outside of these lists, but he is left to learn by experience what can be done in the way of phrase-writing. But experience is a hard schoolmaster, and the result is usually what might be expected. With nothing to guide him, the young stenographer often finds that all his efforts result in hesitation which lessens his speed, and in phrase-signs which cannot be read because of improper groupings of words. It is not surprising, then, if he soon abandons all attempts at the formation of phrase-signs, and in the end condemns all phrasing as worse than useless.

The student of Shorthand should learn the theory and practice of phrasing in his regular course, in connection with the study of each rule governing the various abbreviating principles. It is by the employment of these principles in the representation of words that the most useful phrase-signs are formed. Those who have made some progress in the study without doing this, should at once review the Manual and make up for their neglect. They will find themselves amply repaid in the increased brevity, legibility, and rapidity of their notes.

No doubt, many writers hesitate to incorporate phrasing into their systems because of the amount of study and practice that might be necessary. Well, one cannot get something for nothing. "All things are yours," if you are willing to pay the price. The silver dollar, lying at your feet in the street, will not pick itself up for you. One man will do his work with a defective tool, grumbling as he works. Another will use the necessary time and effort to repair it and put it in order, and will then finish his job quicker and better, and with a happier heart.

Other writers who use the simpler styles of Shorthand would gladly make the change but for the fear that the attempt to use the shorter signs might cause so much hesitation as seriously to affect their speed, or that they might not be able to read the unfamiliar signs with readiness. This fear is very natural, and one might well hesitate to do anything that might have such results. There is no danger of this, however, if the matter be taken up systematically. A single rule should be used while engaged in actual work, until it can be applied with readiness;

then another should be taken up in the same manner; and this should be continued until the whole art of phrasing has been acquired. If this is done while engaged in reporting work, no perceptible loss of speed will occur, but a decided gain will be seen with the incorporation of each new principle into the writing; and the mind of the writer being upon the particular principle while doing this, he will readily read whatever new signs he may use. It is in this manner that reporters are able to change from one Pitmanic system to another without losing speed and without confusing their notes.

WHAT WORDS SHOULD BE JOINED.

What words should be joined in a phrase-sign, is a matter that should engage the attention of every thoughtful student. Any joining of words that may be made without difficulty will doubtless add to the speed of the writer; but it would be utterly unsafe to rely upon any such easy way of solving the problem. It is not every junction of words that may be made easily that will make a good Shorthand phrase. Very many such junctions would be illegible—and one of the principal objects of phrase-writing is to increase legibility. Prof. Morris says: “With a very few exceptions, words should be joined, not merely because they can be, but also, and principally, *because they belong together*,” that “to make the best Shorthand phrase, the relation must be such as to produce the impression of completeness.” This is an admirable statement of the fundamental rule of correct phrasing. To the same effect is the statement of Mr. Irland, that Shorthand phrasing “should, as nearly as possible, follow the groupings of natural speech.”

The ideal phrase, then, is made by the joining of such words as, taken together, mean something. Because of its completeness in meaning, such a phrase is always legible without the aid of the context; and even when it happens, as it sometimes does by reason of the character of the outlines of the words involved or of some other inherent difficulty, that all the words cannot be joined readily, the phrase may be divided, and the separate parts, read together, are equally legible.

Unfortunately, there are instances when necessity and convenience require that words be joined which do not belong together in the strict meaning of the rule stated by Prof. Morris, but it is possible to bring these exceptional cases within such definite rule that legibility may be preserved while speed is greatly increased. The proposition may be stated generally in this way: That words that do not conform to the general rule should not be joined unless the immediate context is such as to render the phrase entirely clear. It is believed that in the following pages such phrases are so classified, illustrated, and explained, that the diligent student need have no difficulty in using them intelligently and effectively.

A WORD TO THE STUDENT.





The value of this book to a student, depends upon the manner in which he uses it. The mere possession of the book, or a cursory examination of it, will not repay him for his investment in it. It is not to be expected that he will commit to memory the extensive lists of phrases here given, and yet he cannot know too many of them; but it should be his endeavor, by patient and intelligent practice upon them, to familiarize himself with the different principles upon which they are formed, and especially with the reason for each rule, that he may always be able to apply them quickly and correctly. Speed in writing depends not so much upon manual dexterity as upon perfect knowledge of principle and familiarity with outlines. The rapid writer is he who knows what to write, at the instant he hears a word or phrase pronounced, and who is able to put it upon paper promptly; but he is a slow writer who hesitates and deliberates as to the forms of his outlines before he is able to decide how they should be written.









The number of valuable phrase-signs that may be formed from the rules hereafter stated, is incalculable. Nearly all the signs given in the lists may be extended by prefixing or adding other words, and as the student progresses he will soon find that phrase-signs formed under any particular principle may be combined with those formed under other principles; and not until it is seen to what extent this may be done will the whole power of the sys-







tem be understood. Thus, the phrase *did you* is formed by using the word-sign for *did* and the Y-hook; for *did you ever*, the V-hook is added; and for *did you ever know him*, the word-sign for *know* and the M-hook are added; and the completed phrase of five words is written with two stems. Written separately, five stems and four lifts of the pen would be required. The phrase *why did you say it was not there*, is formed by the word-sign for *why*, shortened to add *did*; the you-semi-circle joined to the word-sign for *say*, which is shortened for *it*; and the word-sign for *was*, with the N-hook for *not*, the stem being lengthened for *there*, and the phrase of eight words is written with three stems. Written separately, eight stems and seven lifts of the pen would be necessary.






SIMPLE PHRASING.

Simple Phrasing may be divided into the following classes:








1. Phrases formed by joining words without change of outline; as,  after many days;  for a time;  whether or no;  she has been away.





2. Phrases containing one or more words which are contracted more than usual, for convenience in joining, the legibility of such words being preserved by their relation to the other words of the phrase; as,  As far as;  human life;  eternal life;  his conversation;  must not be;  much more;  for instance;  to that extent.





3. Phrases in which a word usually abbreviated when written separately, is written in full, or changed in form, for convenience in joining, or because it might conflict with another word of similar formation; as,  Did she know;  it belongs;  for his party;  in his letter;  the night time;  there is time enough.










4. Phrases in which it is necessary to insert a leading vowel, to distinguish a particular word which is thrown out of its usual position; as,  In no case;  there is none;  did he own them;  in doubt;  adjourned my cause.

5. Phrases from which one or more words are omitted by the writer, but

which are so certainly suggested by the remaining words that they are naturally supplied in reading; as,  Might have been;  cause and effect;  cause of action;  right of way;  seems to me;  how long have you lived;  how long have you been acquainted.

6. Phrases that are divided, to avoid some difficulty in joining, the too frequent repetition of the same stems, or the extending of the outline too far from the line of writing; as,  He ascertained what was done;  in many important cases;  tell me how much;  paper parcel.

7. Phrases that are divided in order to prevent their being mistaken for other phrases or word-forms; as,  Be sustained;  be consistent;  a judgment;  a large amount.

8. Phrases from which one or more words are omitted, but which are readily suggested to the reader by the peculiar form of the phrase-sign; as,  From day to day;  from time to time;  from year to year;  Better and better;  quicker and quicker;  less and less;  greater or less;  ready to begin;  to return.

GROUP PHRASING.

In Group Phrasing, all the regular attachments to stems, such as circles, loops, and hooks, as well as the halving and lengthening principles, are used for the representation of words. By means of such modifications and attachments, the reporter is able to write, in a most convenient and rapid manner and with perfect legibility, many words which, if written in their usual form and phrased in the ordinary way, would necessitate a much greater number of pen-motions and an undue length of phrase outline. For the purpose of utilizing these expedients to the fullest extent—and certainly to an extent impossible in any other system of shorthand—and to avoid any exceptional and confusing use of them, the word-signs of this system, with a very few exceptions, are written with full-length stems, to each of which all these expedients can be readily and uniformly applied.

Very frequently, the words of a phrase occur in such relation to each other as to permit two or more word-signs, with their modifications and attach-

ments, to be used in the same phrase-sign; as, ----- Did you ever know him; ----- } why did you say it was not there; ----- } by which it may have been; ----- } state whether or not; ----- } why did you go there.

Group Phrasing is further extended to the joining of a contraction or an uncontracted word-form to a phrase that is written in accordance with these rules; as, ----- Did you know his father; ----- when did you go there again; ----- what did you mean by it; ----- did you pay the man.

Contractions and uncontracted word-forms may be joined, and attachments and modifications applied to them, so far as stenographic rules permit; as, ----- I believe there was not; ----- the picture resembled him; ----- I paid him the money; ----- number of instances; ----- withdrew the money; ----- she paid her rent.

In some cases, a word usually indicated in a phrase-sign by an attachment to or a modification of a word-sign, is written with its ordinary outline, for convenience in joining; as, ----- At the time; ----- what did you say to him; ----- cannot say it was; ----- about what time; ----- at the present } time.

As in simple phrasing, one or more words that are clearly suggested by the character of the phrase-sign, are sometimes omitted; as, ----- It must have been; ----- gave it to him.

A phrase is sometimes divided into two parts, on account of difficulty in joining the words; as, ----- He was not there at the time; ----- when did he tell you so; ----- ¹ we gave him the contract; ----- it is better than the other; ----- did you go there in the evening.

The usual outline of a word may often be changed in form, or shortened, for greater convenience in phrasing; as, ----- I do not recollect the occasion; ----- did you hear the testimony; ----- in writing; ----- physician and surgeon; ----- very much like it; ----- he has been there; ----- I went down there; ----- in your statement; ----- you have no recollection.

Many very valuable phrase-signs are made by an exceptional use of certain word-forming principles; as, ----- Further than; ----- may there have been; ----- instead of; ----- he did not.

DISTINGUISHING WORDS IN PHRASE-SIGNS.

There are many contractions and a few word-signs which, when standing alone, cannot be written out of their proper positions without risk of their conflicting with other words. Most of these, when joined with other words in a phrase-sign are perfectly distinct and unmistakable, because of their intimate relation to such other words. There are a few, however, that require special treatment, as will be seen by the examples given below.

Accident, Exclude, etc.—In some systems of Shorthand, initial K-stem is omitted in such words as *accident, exclude, extent*, etc. This expedient makes necessary the utmost care in writing, and frequently causes much hesitation in reading, owing to the excessive brevity of the outlines. The expedient is in many cases unnecessary, and should be avoided. In a phrase-sign, however, it is often an advantage to omit the K-stem; as, *Railroad accident*, RrsDnt; *to that extent*, TDhsTnt; *they were excluded*, DhRsKlDd; *cause of the accident*, KsVtsDnt; *full extent*, FlsTnt.

After.—This word should be written with the lengthened stem, Ftr, when the word would otherwise be out of position.

Any, No.—As *any* and *no* occupy different positions, there is no chance of their conflicting when standing alone or when beginning a phrase. Elsewhere in a phrase, *no* should be vocalized wherever it is not distinguished by the other words to which it is attached. The use of the J-tick for *other*, distinguishes *any other* from *neither*, and *no other* from *another*.

Autumn should be vocalized, in a phrase-sign, as it is sometimes necessary to write *time* with the same outline.

Conversation.—The hook may be omitted when the full form of the contraction cannot be joined easily to a preceding word.

Belong.—When written out of position, *belong* should be written BlNg, to distinguish it from *believe*.

Do not.—When out of position, it is sometimes necessary to insert the vowel O, in this phrase, to avoid conflict with *did not* or *had not*.

Doubt should be vocalized, when written out of position.

Change.—The word-sign cannot be used out of position. The word should be written ChJ, in such case.

Copy.—The final vowel should be inserted, whenever the verb *copy* might conflict with *keep*.

Ever.—*Ever* may be written with a V-hook in the middle of a phrase. At the end of a phrase, it should be written Vr, in any case where it might conflict with *have*.

Else, Less.—*Else* should always be written downward, when possible, in a phrase, and *less* upward. It is permissible to write *else* upward after the phrases *any one* and *no one*, but it should always be vocalized if written upward in other cases.

Half.—This word sometimes occurs in such connection with other words as to conflict with *after*, in which cases the vowel should be inserted.

Is it is written Zt in the first position, as a special phrase, or when beginning a phrase.

Gentlemen.—When written out of position in a phrase, the outline JtMn should be used.

Know their should be vocalized, if written in the third position.

Large amount.—These words should not be joined, as they would have the same form as the word *judgment*.

Lately should be vocalized, in a phrase-sign, to avoid conflict with *little*.

Not necessary.—If these words occur after another word in a phrase-sign, care should be taken that *not* be written so short that the words cannot be read *unnecessary*.

Men, Women.—The vowel should be inserted, when either of these words is written out of position.

Neither should be vocalized, when written out of position.

Old, Late.—To distinguish these words, *old* should be vocalized, or written downward, in a phrase-sign.

Own.—When used as a verb, *own* should always be vocalized, if written out of position.

Pond, Point.—Where both these words occur in the same report, *pond* should be vocalized.

Parted, Party.—These words should be written in full, in a phrase-sign.

Recollect, Recollection. may in a few cases be written with the straight R struck downward, where the upstroke cannot be easily joined; as in the phrases, *I do not recollect; you have no recollection.*

Remember.—The hook may be omitted, to facilitate joining with a previous word.

Say.—*Say* should be vocalized, whenever it is necessary to write the word with a stem.

Same, Some.—If any danger of conflict between these words be apprehended, *some* should be vocalized.

Should.—This word should always be written with the tick, when the stem word-sign cannot be placed in the third position.

Take, Took.—In cases where either of these words is liable to be read for the other, the vowel may be written to the stem word-sign, without using the K-stem.

The other.—This phrase is written with the lengthened stem, Dhtr.

Thought.—This word should be written with the half-length, Tht, when the full-length stroke cannot be placed in the first position.

Thoughts should be written with the half-length, in any position.

These, Those.—In phrasing, it is occasionally necessary to vocalize *these*, when out of position, to distinguish it from *this* and *those*. *Those* should also be vocalized, whenever it is likely to conflict with *these* or *this*.

Time.—This word should be written in full, Tm, if neither the M-hook nor the stem word-sign can be joined; as in the phrases, *night time*, NtTm; *there is time enough*. DhrrTmNf.

To is usually omitted in reporting, and indicated by writing the words near each other between which it occurs; and the words *to the* may often be indicated in the same way. In a few cases, *to* is more quickly and easily indicated by shortening the last stem of the outline preceding it. After an S-circle, *to* is sometimes indicated by changing the circle to a loop. When *to* is followed by a word that can be added by the use of a circle, loop, hook, or other expedient, in accordance with the rules of

group phrasing, it is generally better to write it with the T-stem, with the subsequent word so added. At the beginning of a sentence or clause, *to* is indicated by writing the succeeding word entirely below the line. If the succeeding word be horizontal, or half-length, it should be written a little lower than the normal position of a third-position horizontal word-sign.

Why should never be written out of position, unless vocalized; and it should be vocalized in the few cases in which it might possibly conflict with *without* when written in the first position.

POSITIONS OF PHRASES.

The general rule as to the positions of words in phrases is, that the first word of a phrase should be written in the position it would occupy if written separately. This rule is modified, however, in the following particulars:

1. When a phrase begins with either of the tick word-signs for *A*, *An*, *And*, *He*, *I*, or *The*, or with a semi-circle, the second word of the phrase should be written in position, and not the tick or semi-circle.

2. The tick word-signs for *All*, *Awe*, *Already*, and *On*, are only used initially, and are never written out of their regular positions; except that either of them may be slightly raised or lowered, when prefixed to an outline beginning above the line of writing, in order to bring the second word of the phrase to its proper position.

3. When a phrase begins with a first-position horizontal or half-length word-form, or with the circle for *Is* or *His*, such word-form or circle may be slightly raised or lowered to bring the second word of the phrase to its regular position.

TICKS USED IN PHRASING.

The tick word-signs play a very important part in phrase-writing. If used properly, they are of great value. If used improperly, the value of the phrase may be seriously impaired, and in some cases even its meaning may be reversed. This is especially true as to the ticks for *He* and *I*, and particular care should be

taken that neither of these words be written with the sign appropriated to the other. For these reasons, and in order that the uses of the ticks may be thoroughly understood, full illustrations are given of every possible manner in which they may be attached to stems.

When two or more ticks are provided for the same word, that tick should be chosen in each particular case which will make the most distinct angle with the stem.

It is very much better that final ticks be used rather than initial ticks, and the latter should not be used when the word can as readily be indicated by a tick attached to the preceding outline. Exceptions are made to this rule in respect to the ticks for *I* and *How*, as well as to those word-signs which are only used initially.

A, AN, AND AND.

A, *An*, or *And*, is indicated by the T- or K-tick, before or after any simple or hooked stem; except that before Lay the K-tick should always be used.

HE.

The Chay-tick is the word-sign for *He*, and should always be used for that word at the beginning of a phrase, when it will make a distinct angle with the stem following it. When this tick is used before Lay, the stem should be given a little extra slope, to make the tick more distinct. *He* is never indicated by any other tick, either when standing alone or at the beginning of a phrase-sign.

The word *He* must be attached by a tick to the preceding outline, or written separately, before any stem with which the Chay-tick would not make a distinct angle.

He must be attached to the preceding outline, or written separately before L1, R1, Rl, M1, W1, or H1. To all other L-hook stems *He* is prefixed by the Chay-tick.

He must be attached to the preceding outline, or written separately before Kr, Gr, Lr, Rr, Rr, Mr, and Hr. To all other R-hook stems *He* is prefixed by the Chay-tick.

In the middle or at the end of a phrase-sign, *He* may be indicated by the Chay-, P-, or Ray-tick.

HIM.

Him may be indicated by the P-tick, after a final hook, whenever it would be inconvenient to use the M-hook or the H-stem for that word.

HOW.

How is indicated at the beginning of a phrase-sign, by the Chay- or Ray-tick written immediately below the line of writing.

In the middle of a phrase-sign, *How* may be indicated by either of these ticks, following the positions of the stems to which it is attached.

I.

I is indicated by the T-tick, before R and W; by the P-tick, before Lay, Ray, M, and H; and by the Ray-tick before any other stem.

In the middle or at the end of a phrase-sign, *I* may be indicated by the K-tick, but only in cases where the T-tick cannot be used.

I is never indicated by an inclined tick in the middle or at the end of a phrase-sign.

IT.

It is indicated by the Chay-, P-, or Ray-tick, after any simple or hooked half-length stem, or after a loop.

OF, TO.

The P-tick may be joined after an N-hook, to add the word *Of* or *To*, in a few phrases; as, *By means of; he means to; kind of; kind to.*

ON

When written alone or joined to a succeeding stem, *On* may be indicated by the Ray-tick written above the line. In a few instances, where this tick will not join at a distinct angle, the word *On* may be written with the Chay-tick.

SHOULD.

Should is indicated by the Ray-tick, if that can be more easily joined to a following stem than the stem *Sh*. When preceded by *He*, *I*, or *You*, or when used initially, the tick must rest on the line.

THE.

The is indicated by the Chay- or Ray-tick, before or after any simple or hooked stem; except that before *Lay* *The* is always indicated by the Chay-tick, the stem being a little more inclined than usual to accommodate the tick. In a very few cases, *The* may be indicated by the P-tick.

THEIR, THERE, OTHER.

After a final circle or hook, or a half-length curved stem, a shaded tick, struck in the direction of B or J, is used for *Their* or *There*.

This tick is occasionally used for *Other*, especially after the N-stem.

The N-hook, followed by this tick, expresses the word *Another*.

CIRCLES AND HOOKS.

The small circles and hooks may be used in connection with the tick word-signs, with the same effect as when attached to stem word-signs. These combinations should not be made by careless writers, as they are likely to be illegible unless made with extreme care.

TICK PHRASE-SIGNS.

1-----All a-an	1-----Owe a-an	1-----He not
2-----All he-the	2-----Owe what	2-----How will
3-----All we-would	3-----On a-an	3-----How were
4-----Already a-an	4-----On the	4-----How have
5-----Already he-the	5-----On to	5-----I will
6-----And a-an	6-----On what	6-----I were
7-----And all	7-----On you-r	7-----I have
8-----And already	8-----We and you	8-----On all
9-----And he-the	9-----We should	9-----On or
10-----And how	10-----Were the	10-----On having
11-----And I	11-----Who he-the	11-----Should all
12-----And owe	12-----Who should	12-----Should have
13-----And on	13-----Who would	13-----Should not
14-----And we-what	14-----You and he	14-----Two have-of
15-----And who	15-----You and I	15-----Who ever-have
16-----He and I	16-----You should	16-----Who were
17-----He should	17-----All will	17-----Who will
18-----He would	18-----All were	18-----All is-his-as-has
19-----How he-the	19-----All have-of	19-----Already is-his-as
20-----How we-were	20-----Already will	20-----And is-his
21-----How you-r	21-----Already were	21-----And as-has-us
22-----I should	22-----Already have	22-----And is he-the
23-----Should a-an	23-----And will	23-----And as he-the
24-----Should he-the	24-----And were	24-----He is
25-----Should I	25-----And have-of	25-----He has
26-----Should their	26-----And not	26-----How is-his-has
27-----Should we	27-----He will	27-----On his
28-----Should you-r	28-----He or	28-----Should his
	29-----He have	29-----Who is-has

NOTE.—When two or more phrases are written with the same sign, the fact is indicated by hyphens. Thus, “If-Form it-the,” shows that the same phrase-sign is used for *If it*, *If the*, *Form it*, *Form the*.

TICKS JOINED TO STEMS.

q-----Is all
 p-----Is already
 a-----Is a-an-and
 ρ-----Is he-the
 σ-----Is on
 e-----As-Has a-an
 P-----As I

ρ-----As-Has he-the
 ∞-----As should
 ∞-----All say
 b-----Already say
 ∞-----And say
 6-----He say
 ∞ b ∞-----I say

∞-----Should say
 6-----Who say
 ∞-----And first
 ∞-----I first
 ∞-----The first
 ∞-----And is there
 ∞-----And as-has there

TICKS JOINED TO STEMS.

A.

∞-----A piece
 ∞-----A belief
 ∞-----A speech
 ∞-----A practice
 ∞-----A book
 ∞-----A subject
 ∞-----A brother
 ∞-----A talk
 ∞-----A tree
 ∞-----A delivery
 ∞-----A drum
 ∞-----A consideration
 ∞-----A check
 ∞-----A juror
 ∞-----A suggestion
 ∞-----A claim
 ∞-----A care
 ∞-----A cane
 ∞-----A description
 ∞-----A face
 ∞-----A saving
 ∞-----A very
 ∞-----A house
 ∞-----A show

∞-----A surety
 ∞-----A life
 ∞-----A slight
 ∞-----A time
 ∞-----A majority
 ∞-----A remark
 ∞-----A note
 ∞-----A manner
 ∞-----A scene
 ∞-----A wheel
 ∞-----A young
 ∞-----A hat
 ∞-----A thing
 ∞-----A song

An.

∞-----An application
 ∞-----An apprehension
 ∞-----An ode
 ∞-----An idol
 ∞-----An etching
 ∞-----An effort
 ∞-----An event
 ∞-----An oath
 ∞-----An ocean
 ∞-----An usher

7e ----- An election
 ----- 7 ----- An argument
 ----- 7 ----- An error
 ----- 7 ----- An emotion
 ----- 7 ----- An honor
 ----- 7 ----- An only
 ----- And.
 ----- And remember a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And about a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And trim
 ----- 7 ----- And did a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And which a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And give a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And offer a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And have a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And thought a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And that a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And was a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And shall a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And allow
 ----- 7 ----- And where a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And make a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And in a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And whether a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And when a-an
 ----- 7 ----- And along a-an
 ----- 7 ----- Open a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Perform a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Confine a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Contain a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Whatever a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Whichever a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Achieve a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Join a-an-and

----- Cannot a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Govern a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- For a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Have a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Within a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Assign a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Loan a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Mean a-an-and
 ----- 7 ----- Known a-an-and

All.

----- All people
 ----- 7 ----- All principles
 ----- 7 ----- All had
 ----- 7 ----- All delivered
 ----- 7 ----- All directions
 ----- 7 ----- All which
 ----- 7 ----- All can
 ----- 7 ----- All questions
 ----- 7 ----- All of it
 ----- 7 ----- All over
 ----- 7 ----- All other
 ----- 7 ----- All will
 ----- 7 ----- All right
 ----- 7 ----- All may
 ----- 7 ----- All ways
 ----- 7 ----- All you-r

Already.

----- Already built
 ----- 7 ----- Already brought
 ----- 7 ----- Already delivered
 ----- 7 ----- Already arranged
 ----- 7 ----- Already made
 ----- 7 ----- Already signed

He.

----- He applied
 4 ----- He supposed
 10 ----- He remembers
 1 ----- He tried
 1 ----- He told
 1 ----- He delivered
 1 ----- He drew
 1 ----- He challenged
 1 ----- He claims
 1 ----- He agreed
 1 ----- He offered
 1 ----- He valued
 1 ----- He threw
 1 ----- He says
 1 ----- He was
 1 ----- He should
 1 ----- He measured
 1 ----- He will
 1 ----- He remained
 1 ----- He may be
 1 ----- He would
 1 ----- He would be
 1 ----- He hated
 1 ----- Before he was
 1 ----- Did he know
 1 ----- Didn't he say
 1 ----- Which he intended
 1 ----- Can he make
 1 ----- Cannot he
 1 ----- After he went
 1 ----- Thought he was
 1 ----- That he may
 1 ----- Shall he not

1 ----- Will he have
 1 ----- Were he not
 1 ----- May he not
 1 ----- May not he
 1 ----- Know he was
 1 ----- Whether he ever
 1 ----- When he found it
 1 ----- Think he might

Him.

1 ----- Pain him
 1 ----- Bind him
 1 ----- Taken him
 1 ----- Join him
 1 ----- Count him
 1 ----- Offend him
 1 ----- Loan him
 1 ----- Around him
 1 ----- Mean him
 1 ----- Wound him
 1 ----- Behind him

How.

1 ----- How about
 1 ----- How do
 1 ----- How much
 1 ----- How large
 1 ----- How can
 1 ----- How fast
 1 ----- How often
 1 ----- How thick
 1 ----- How that
 1 ----- How was
 1 ----- How shall
 1 ----- How will
 1 ----- How were

----- How many
 ----- How new
 ----- How wide
 ----- How high
 ----- How long
 ----- About how much
 ----- About how many
 ----- I.
 ----- I occupy
 ----- I hope-pay
 ----- I put
 ----- I speak
 ----- I suppose
 ----- I happen
 ----- I bid
 ----- I believe
 ----- I remember
 ----- I ought
 ----- I took
 ----- I try to have
 ----- I strive
 ----- I state
 ----- I told
 ----- I tried
 ----- I did
 ----- I said
 ----- I delivered
 ----- I drew
 ----- I changed
 ----- I cheered
 ----- I challenge
 ----- I object
 ----- I judge
 ----- I suggest

----- I adjourned
 ----- I can
 ----- I seek
 ----- I claim
 ----- I care
 ----- I question
 ----- I give
 ----- I began
 ----- I agree
 ----- I forget
 ----- I value
 ----- I offer
 ----- I saw-see
 ----- I say
 ----- I was
 ----- I shall
 ----- I should
 ----- I assure
 ----- I recollect
 ----- I recovered
 ----- I will
 ----- I sell
 ----- I may
 ----- I am
 ----- I mean
 ----- I remark
 ----- I know
 ----- I knew-own
 ----- I would
 ----- I would be
 ----- I always was
 ----- I think
 ----- If I remember

For I told you

If I could be

I know I can

How can I

When I agreed

Why I thought so

Shall I make

Where I have

I know I am

For I recollect

May I not

Whether I need it

When I know

But I think I am

Should.

It should be

It should not be

It should have

It should not have

We should not

We should have

Always should have

I should be

I should not be

I should suppose

I should have said

He should have

He should not have

He should be

He should know

Why should he

When should he

How should he

You should have seen

You should not be

Should be

Should have thought

Should nothing else

Should not know

Should that occur

Should never

The.

The people

The property

The practice

The bank

The talk

The truth

The delivery

The doctor

The check

The object

The suggestion

The children

The jury

The company

The claim

The degree

The form

The offer

The safe

The evil

The thought

The three

The house

The show

The lawyer

The time

2-----The measure
 1^e-----The recollection
 1-----The railroad
 1-----The railway
 1-----The law
 2-----The errand
 1-----The master
 1-----The remark
 1-----The only
 1-----The manner
 1-----The unknown
 1-----The weather
 1-----The work
 1-----The youngest
 1-----The heat
 1-----The thing
It, The.
 1-----Occupied it-the
 1-----He opened it-the
 1-----I believed it-the
 1-----He remembered it-the
 1-----I tried it-the
 1-----He told it-the
 1-----I delivered it-the
 1-----I changed it-the
 1-----I imagined it-the
 1-----He gained it-the
 1-----I found it-the
 1-----With regard to it-the
 1-----I wished it-the
 1-----They shut it-the
 1-----I loaned it-the
 1-----I allowed it-the
 1-----He heard it-the

1-----He made it-the
 1-----I intend it-the
 1-----I sent it-the
 1-----We need it-the
 1-----In regard to it-the
On.
 1-----On suspicion
 1-----On it
 1-----On trial
 1-----On duty
 1-----On which
 1-----On the committee
 1-----On account
 1-----On having
 1-----On them
 1-----On that
 1-----On these
 1-----On this
 1-----On those
 1-----On the other
 1-----On making
 1-----On my own account
 1-----On any account
 1-----On no account
 1-----On your
 1-----On him
Their, There.
 1-----Open their-there
 1-----Been their-there
 1-----Taken their-there
 1-----Down their-there
 1-----Continue their-there
 1-----Because their-there
 1-----Gain their-there

h-----Forgotten their-there

h-----Within their-there

q-----Shows their-there

h-----Learn their-there

h-----Learns their

h-----Mean their-there

h-----Means their

h-----Knows their

h-----Under there

h-----Earn their-there

h-----Want their-there

h-----Behind their-there

Other.

h-----Begin other

h-----Imagine other

h-----Call other

h-----Cannot other

h-----Like other

h-----Gain-Again other

h-----If other

h-----For other

h-----Then other

h-----After other

h-----Wish other

h-----Show other

h-----Should other

h-----Any-In other

h-----No other

h-----Nor other

h-----Seen other

h-----Many other

Another.

h-----Upon another

h-----Pay another

h-----Put another

h-----By another

h-----Before another

h-----About another

h-----What another

h-----At-Take another

h-----To-Took-But another

h-----Did another

h-----Do another

h-----Had another

h-----Give-n another

h-----Thought another

h-----Worth another

h-----With another

h-----That another

h-----May another

h-----Am another

h-----Beyond another

h-----You are another

h-----When another

Of, To.

h-----Continuance of

h-----Kind of

h-----Beginning of

h-----Means of






h-----Continue to






h-----Begins to

h-----Kind to






h-----Means to






The A-tick is written in the place of the Con-dot, for *A con-*, *A com-*, *And con-*, or *And com-*.

-----A combination
-----And combine
-----And complain
-----And condemn
-----A compensation






-----And contract
-----A construction
-----A confession
-----And completed
-----A conveyance






The *con-* or *The com-* is expressed by writing a diagonal tick in the place of the Con-dot.

-----The contention
-----The comparison
-----The concession
-----The composition
-----The complaint






-----The contest
-----The condemnation
-----The control
-----The concern
-----The consignee






The A-tick is written in the place of the Ing-dot, for *Ing a*, *Ing an*, or *Ing and*.

-----Becoming a-an-and
-----Calling a-an-and
-----Costing a-an-and
-----Doing a-an-and
-----Changing a-an-and




-----Giving a-an-and
-----Forming a-an-and
-----Acknowledging a-an-and
-----Considering a-an-and
-----Trying a-an-and




A diagonal tick, written in the place of the Ing-dot, adds the word *The* after the syllable *Ing*.




-----Enriching the
-----Representing the
-----Signing the
-----Abusing the
-----Containing the




-----Referring the
-----Losing the
-----Taking the
-----Trying the
-----Connecting the

A small circle, written in the place of the Ing-dot, adds the word *His* or *Us* after the syllable *Ing*.

-----Asking his-us
-----Bringing his-us
-----Calling his-us




















-----Delivering his-us
-----Enriching his-us
-----Furnishing his-us




















 Giving his-us
 Leaving his-us
 Making his-us

 Observing his-us
 Serving his-us
 Trying his-us







THE S-CIRCLE.







Is, His, As, Has, Us, or Say, is added to another word by the S-circle.

 Property is
 Hope-Pay is
 Part-y is
 What is
 It is
 But is
 Difference is
 Defendant is
 Each is
 Which-Change is
 Charge-Much is
 Object is
 Age-Agent is
 Advantage-Judge is
 Committee is
 Form-Wife is
 Half is
 Thought is
 Oath is

 Ever is
 Month is
 That is
 So is
 As-Whose is
 She is
 Usually is
 Here is
 Where is
 Or is
 There is
 Recovery is
 Time is
 Own is
 Year is
 Why is
 When is
 How is
 Length-Nothing is

The word *It* or *The* is added by changing the small circle to a small loop.

 Occupies it-the
 Pays it-the
 Puts it-the
 Appraise it-the
 Buys it-the
 Believes it-the

 Obeys it-the
 Takes it-the
 Tries it-the
 Likes it-the
 Tears it-the
 Does it-the

f----- Adds it-the
 f----- Draws it-the
 d----- Watches it-the
 d----- Changes it-the
 f----- Charges it-the
 f----- Arranges it-the
 f----- Judges it-the
 f----- Gives it-the
 f----- Revise it-the
 f----- Forms it-the
 f----- Face it-the
 f----- That is it-the

d----- Sees it-the
 d----- Says it-the
 d----- Shows it-the
 d----- Issues it-the
 d----- Hears it-the
 d----- Raise it-the
 d----- Rouse it-the
 d----- Knows it-the
 d----- Owns it-the
 d----- Nears it-the
 d----- Weighs it-the
 d----- Thinks it-the

His.

f----- Occupy-Upon his
 f----- Hope-Pay his
 f----- Part-Put his
 f----- Be-Buy-By his
 f----- Before his
 f----- About his
 f----- Between-What his
 f----- At-Take his
 f----- But-To-Took his
 f----- Did his
 f----- Do his
 f----- Had his
 f----- Said his
 f----- Watch his
 f----- Change-Which his
 f----- Charge his
 f----- Adjoin-ed his
 f----- Accompany-ied his
 f----- Secure his

































f----- Against-Gave his
 f----- Form-If his
 f----- For-Forget his
 f----- After his
 f----- Of his
 f----- Ever his
 f----- Have-Above his
 f----- Thought his
 f----- Thank his
 f----- With his
 f----- Though his
 f----- That his
 f----- Saw-See his
 f----- Say-So his
 f----- Was his
 f----- As his
 f----- Shall-Show his
 f----- Issue-Should his
 f----- While his
 f----- Will his



Allow his
 From his
 Were-Where his
 Or his
 Recollect-There his
 Are-Recover his
 In his
 Know his
 Beyond his
 You are his
 Why-Without his
 Whether his
 Would his
 When his
 How his
 Pay as **As.**
 Happy-Put as
 Be-Buy-By as
 About as
 Change as
 Charge-Much as
 Such as
 Object as
 Large as
 Give-n as
 Gave as
 Saw-See as
 Say-So as
 Was as
 Has as
 Show as
 Were as
 Or as

They are as
 Are as
 Inasmuch as
 Know as much
 Young as
 You are as













Has.
 Property has
 Pay has
 What has
 It has
 But has
 Defendant has
 Each has
 Which has
 Such has
 Much has
 Object has
 Age-Agent has
 Advantage-Judge has
 Wife has
 That has
 So has
 As-Whose has
 She has
 Usually has
 Where has
 Or has
 There has
 Why has
 When has
 How has
 Nothing has

Us.














----- Upon us
 -----  Occupy us
----- Pay us
 -----  Part-Put us
----- By us
 -----  Before us
----- About us
 -----  Between us
----- At-Take us
 -----  To-Took us
----- Had us
 -----  Watch us
----- Change us
 -----  Charge us
----- Adjoin-ed us
 -----  Accompany us
 -----  Give-n us
 -----  Against-Gave us
----- For-Forget us
 -----  After us
----- Have us
 -----  Thought us
----- Thank us
 -----  With us
----- Has us
 -----  Saw-Sec us
----- Sue us
 -----  Show us
----- Allow us
 -----  From us
----- In us
 -----  Beyond us

----- Without us
 -----  Think us

Say.

----- What you say
 -----  But you say
----- Before you say
 -----  Did you say
----- Do you say
 -----  Which you say
----- Can you say
 -----  If you say
----- For you say
 -----  After you say
----- As you say
 -----  Did she say
----- Whether you say
 -----  Will you say

NOTE.—See rule for the Y-hook.

----- They say
 -----  She say
----- Shall say
 -----  Should say
----- Or say
 -----  May say
----- You say
 -----  We say
----- Would say
 -----  Positively say
----- Does it say
 -----  Just say
----- Must say

Is, His, As, or Has, may be prefixed to another word by the S-circle. This should not be done, however, when these words can be added as conveniently to a previous word by a circle.

Except in a few phrases in which the signification of the second word of the phrase is dependent upon its position, the circle is written above the line for *Is* and *His*, and on the line for *As* and *Has*.

Is upon	Is objected to
Is up	Is just
Is placed	Is largest
Is proper	Is joined
Is perfect	Is larger
Is practiced	Is accustomed
Is particular	Is equal
Is punished	Is careful
Is by	Is continued
Is before	Is given
Is about	Is against
Is based	Is greatest
Is bad	Is begun-again
Is better	Is off
Is believed	Is forgotten
Is remembered	Is after
Is told	Is fast
Is true	Is full
Is taken	Is free
Is different	Is afraid
Is due	Is found
Is delivered	Is of
Is drawn	Is ever
Is deaf	Is above
Is done	Is valued
Is watched	Is thought
Is changed	Is worth
Is charged	Is through


6-----Is with
 -----Is that
 6-----Is this
 6-----Is either
 9-----Is so
 -----Is established
 9-----Is easy
 -----Is she
 9-----Is shown
 -----Is issued
 -----Is shattered
 9-----Is usual-ly
 2-----Is measured
 -----Is lost
 -----Is here
 -----Is where
 9-----Is our
 -----Is recovered
 -----Is released
 -----Is referred
 -----Is rented
 -----Is my-time
 -----Is made
 -----Is meant
 -----Is in-any
 -----Is no
 -----Is influenced
 -----Is only
 -----Is near
 -----Is neither
 -----Is another
 -----Is without

-----Is away
 -----Is always
 -----Is beyond
 -----Is young
 -----Is you-r
 -----Is long
 -----Is nothing-among
 -----Is longest


His.


-----His property
 -----His pay
 -----His part-y
 -----His talk
 -----His watch
 -----His change
 -----His charge
 -----His agent
 -----His advantage
 -----His judgment
 -----His company
 -----His wife
 -----His worth
 -----His youth
 -----His house
 -----His wish
 -----His recollection
 -----His recovery
 -----His time
 -----His own
 -----His need
 -----His honor
 -----His knowledge
 -----His way


In or *In the* is prefixed by an initial back-hook to a word beginning with the S-circle, when the N-stem cannot be used as conveniently.

-----In his allowance

----------In his allusion

-----In his agreement

----------In his argument


-----In his approval

----------In his arrest


-----In his art


----------In his brain

-----In his brief

----------In his character

-----In his chair


----------In his charity


-----In his contract


----------In his degree


-----In his dread

----------In his grave

-----In his grief

----------In his land

-----In his lane

----------In his last letter


-----In his latest

----------In his lease

-----In his lesson

----------In his letter


-----In his lifetime


----------In his light-lot


-----In his line

----------In his loan


-----In his mind

-----In his mine


----------In his might

-----In his mission


----------In his method


-----In his omission

----------In his opportunity

-----In his oration


----------In his proof


-----In his proper person


----------In his remembrance

-----In his time


----------In his trade


-----In his training


----------In his transcript

-----In his way


----------In (the) consideration


-----In considering


----------In (the) construction


-----In experience


----------In the same

-----In silence


----------In similar


-----In the slightest


----------In solution

-----In some

























----------In somewhat

























-----In the supreme court

----------In surprise







-----In expression







As.

-----As part
-----As about-before
-----As had
-----As much as
-----As charged
-----As large as
-----As just as
-----As accustomed
-----As against
-----As begun
-----As good as
-----As great as
-----As if they
-----As for that
-----As far as
-----As fast as
-----As forgotten
-----As of this date
-----As ever-have
-----As they-that-though
-----As was
-----As has
-----As she
-----As shall

-----As usual
-----As will-well
-----As little
-----As well as
-----As will be
-----As were
-----As early as
-----As our
-----As are
-----As heard
-----As my own
-----As mine
-----As many as
-----As most-must
-----As not
-----As another
-----As near as
-----As now
-----As we-would
-----As when
-----As you-r-you are
-----As yours
-----As yet
-----As long as possible

Is to, As to, and Has to, are written with a half-length Z-stem, when standing alone or at the beginning of a phrase.

-----Is to pay
-----Is to become
-----Is to take
-----Is to do
-----Is to continue
-----Is to go

-----Is to have
-----Is to make
-----Is to inform you
-----As to it-the
-----As to his-us
-----As to giving-going

7-----As to that
 6-----As to them
 5-----As to having-living
 4-----As to her-our-where
 3-----As to me-my-whom
 2-----As to some
 1-----As to any
 0-----As to anything
 -x-----As to you-r

7-----As to him-when-how
 6-----Has to pay
 5-----Has to be
 4-----Has to do
 3-----Has to come
 2-----Has to have
 1-----Has to make
 0-----Has to engage

Has.

a-----Has hoped-put it
 9-----Has happened
 8-----Has before-about
 7-----Has been
 6-----Has taken
 5-----Has much-charged
 4-----Has just
 3-----Has done
 2-----Has begun-gone-again
 1-----Has forgotten
 0-----Has formed
 -e-----Has ever
 -f-----Has thought
 -g-----Has that
 -h-----Has then
 -i-----Has this
 -j-----Has she

9-----Has shown
 8-----Has issued
 7-----Has usually
 6-----Has our
 5-----Has made
 4-----Has many
 3-----Has mine
 2-----Has heard
 1-----Has another
 0-----Has never
 -k-----Has known
 -l-----Has not
 -m-----Has now
 -n-----Has no
 -o-----Has your
 -p-----Has yet
 -q-----Has long known

After a final circle, the back-hook expresses the word *Own*, *Been*, *Than*, or *One*.

7-----Occupy-Upon his own
 6-----Hope-Pay his own
 5-----Put his own

7-----By his own
 6-----Before his own
 5-----About his own

6 Between-What his own
 6 At-Take his own
 6 To-But-Took his own
 6 Did his own
 6 Do his own
 6 Had his own
 6 Watch his own
 6 Change-Which his own
 6 Charge his own
 6 Adjoin-ed-his own
 6 Judge his own
 6 Can his own
 6 Give-n his own
 6 Gave-Against his own
 6 If his own
 6 For-Forget his own
 6 After his own
 6 Of-Live his own
 6 Have-Above his own
 6 Thought his own
 6 Worth his own
 6 Thank his own
 6 With his own
 6 Though his own
 6 That his own
 6 Saw-See his own
 6 Sue his own
 6 Wish his own
 6 Shall-Show his own

6 Should-Issue his own
 6 Usually his own
 6 Was his own
 6 As-Has his own
 6 While his own
 6 Will his own
 6 Allow his own
 6 From his own
 6 Were-Where his own
 6 Or his own
 6 Recollect his own
 6 They are his own
 6 Are-Recover his own
 6 May his own
 6 Whom his own
 6 In his own
 6 Know his own
 6 Own his own
 6 Beyond his own
 6 You are his own
 6 Without his own
 6 Whether his own
 6 Would his own
 6 When his own
 6 How his own
 6 Think his own
 6 Among his own
 6 Along his own

Its own is expressed by halving a final stem and adding the circle and back-hook.

6 Upon its own
 6 Pay its own

6 Put its own
 6 By its own

Is-----Before its own

-----About its own

What its own

At-Take its own

To-Took its own

Did its own

Do its own

Had its own

Which-Change its own

Charge its own

Can its own

Give-n its own

Gave-Against its own

If its own

For-Forget its own

After its own

Of its own

Have its own

With its own

Though its own

That its own

See-Saw its own

Is its own

Was its own

As-Has its own

Shall-Show its own

Should-Issue its own

While its own

Will its own

Allow its own

From its own

Know its own

Were-Where its own

Or its own

Recollect its own

Are its own

In its own

Why-Without its own

Beyond its own

When its own

How its own

Think its own

Among its own

Along its own

Has Been.

Property has been

Hope-Pay has been

Part-Party has been

What has been

It has been

But has been

Difference has been

Each has been

Which-Change has been

Much-Charge has been

Age-Agent has been

Advantage-Judge has been

Committee has been

Company has been

Ever has been

Above has been

That has been

She has been

Issue has been

ʃ-----Usually has been
 -----ʃ-----Whole has been
 ʃ-----Here has been
 -----ʃ-----Where has been
 ʃ-----Hour has been
 -----ʃ-----Or has been
 ʃ-----There has been
 -----ʃ-----Any has been

ʃ-----Why has been
 -----ʃ-----Way has been
 ʃ-----Year has been
 -----ʃ-----When has been
 ʃ-----How has been
 -----ʃ-----Thing has been
 ʃ-----Length-Nothing has been

It has been is expressed by halving a final stem and adding the circle and back-hook.

ʃ-----Hope it has been
 -----ʃ-----Before it has been
 ʃ-----What it has been
 -----ʃ-----But it has been
 ʃ-----Which it has been
 -----ʃ-----How much it has been
 ʃ-----How large it has been
 -----ʃ-----If it has been
 ʃ-----For it has been
 -----ʃ-----After it has been
 ʃ-----Ever it has been
 -----ʃ-----Though it has been
 ʃ-----That it has been
 -----ʃ-----See it has been
 ʃ-----Say-So it has been
 -----ʃ-----As it has been

ʃ-----Show it has been
 -----ʃ-----Usually it has been
 ʃ-----While it has been
 -----ʃ-----Here it has been
 ʃ-----Where it has been
 -----ʃ-----Or it has been
 ʃ-----There it has been
 -----ʃ-----Time it has been
 ʃ-----Whom it has been
 -----ʃ-----Know it has been
 ʃ-----Own it has been
 -----ʃ-----Why it has been
 ʃ-----Whether it has been
 -----ʃ-----When it has been
 ʃ-----How it has been
 -----ʃ-----Think it has been

Than.

ʃ-----Less than
 -----ʃ-----More or less than
 ʃ-----Not less than
 -----ʃ-----Worse than

One.

ʃ-----Occupies one
 -----ʃ-----Pays one
 ʃ-----Puts one
 -----ʃ-----Buys one

\-----Obeys one
 b-----What is one
 b-----It is one
 b-----Takes one
 f-----But is one
 b-----Does one
 d-----Changes one
 f-----Charges one
 f-----Adjoins one
 f-----Judges one
 e-----Commits one
 e-----Accompanies one
 e-----Gives one
 e-----Gave us one
 b-----Forms one
 b-----Faces one
 b-----Ever has one
 f-----That is one
 b-----This is one
 d-----Sees one
 d-----So is one
 d-----Sues one
 e-----She has one

d-----Was as one
 d-----As is one
 e-----Wishes one
 e-----Shows one
 e-----Issues one
 e-----Usually is one
 e-----Leases one
 e-----Allows one
 d-----Here is one
 d-----Where is one
 d-----Arouses one
 e-----Or is one
 e-----There is one
 e-----Raises one
 e-----Rouses one
 e-----Recovers one
 e-----Knows one
 e-----Influences one
 d-----Why is one
 d-----Always is one
 e-----When is one
 e-----How is one
 e-----Thinks one

THE SES-CIRCLE.

Is his, As has, and similar phrases, are prefixed or added by the Ses-circle, Is his being written above the line, and As has on the line, when used initially.

Is or As may be prefixed to an initial S-circle, or added to a final one, by enlarging the circle.

b-----Property is his
 b-----Hope his is-has
 b-----Before his is-has
 b-----About as is-has
 b-----What has-is his

b-----It is as-his
 b-----But as-is his
 b-----Defendant is as-has his
 b-----Much as is-his
 b-----Gives us

6-----If his is-has
 ---6---For his is-has
 6-----After his is-has
 ---6---Ever has his
 6-----Though his is-has
 ---6---That is his-has as
 2-----So his is-is his
 ---2---As his is-has
 2-----Usually has his-is as
 ---2---While his is-has
 2-----Here is his
 ---2---Where is his-his is
 2-----Were as his
 ---2---Or as is-has
 2-----There is his-his is
 ---2---Are as is-his
 2-----Why has his-is his
 ---2---Whether his is-has
 2-----When has-is his
 ---2---How has his-is his
 62-----Think his is-has
 ---2---Nothing is his




2-----As is about
 ---2---As is best
 2-----As has been




2-----As is taken
 2-----Is as truthful
 2-----Is as bad as
 2-----Is as much as
 2-----As is generally
 2-----Is as large as
 2-----Is as good as
 2-----Is as familiar as
 2-----Is as if
 2-----Is as far as
 2-----Is as fast as
 2-----As has ever been
 2-----Is as happy
 2-----Is as even
 2-----Is as thin
 2-----Is as though-they
 2-----Is as worthy
 2-----Is as that
 2-----Is as easy as
 2-----Is as was
 2-----Is as she
 2-----Is as shall
 2-----Is as usual
 2-----Is as we like
 2-----Is as you say
 2-----Is as long as

A small circle may be written within a final large circle, to add *Is*, *His*, or *Has*.
















6-----For as his is-has
 ---6---Though his is as
 6-----That is as his
 ---6---This is as















2-----She says his
 ---2---Usually his is as
 ---2---Or as his is-has
 ---2---Knows his is-has

 ----- Yes his is-has
 ----- We say his is-has
 ----- Whether his is as











 ----- When his is as
 ----- Thinks his is as
 ----- As long as his is











When a circle word-sign is followed by an outline beginning with a small circle, a large circle is used to represent both.

 ----- Upon his examination
 ----- Spends his money
 ----- By his suggestion
 ----- Is said
 ----- Is secure
 ----- Is seen
 ----- Is spoken
 ----- It is such
 ----- It is safest
 ----- It is sufficient
 ----- It is as far as that
 ----- It is serious
 ----- It is seldom
 ----- It is suggested
 ----- It is sometimes

 ----- At his station
 ----- Does his best
 ----- Close his business
 ----- His consideration
 ----- Physician and surgeon
 ----- For his success
 ----- This is said
 ----- She has spoken
 ----- Lease his house
 ----- In his certificate
 ----- In his circumstances
 ----- Influence his action
 ----- It is simple
 ----- Thinks as much

A small circle may be written within a final large circle, to add *His* or *Us*.

 ----- Opposes his-us
 ----- Places his-us
 ----- Impresses his-us
 ----- Exposes his-us
 ----- Supposes his-us
 ----- Surprises his-us
 ----- Blesses his-us
 ----- Entices his-us
 ----- Dismisses his-us
 ----- Induces his-us

 ----- Reduces his-us
 ----- Chooses his-us
 ----- Rejoices his-us
 ----- Excuses his-us
 ----- Engrosses his-us
 ----- Faces his-us
 ----- Refuses his-us
 ----- Leases his-us
 ----- Arouses his-us
 ----- Misses his-us

Has Been.

b-----Before his has been
 b-----What his has been
 b-----But his has been
 b-----Much as has been
 b-----If his has been
 b-----For his has been
 b-----After his has been
 b-----Though his has been
 b-----That his has been
 d-----So his has been
 d-----As his has been
 d-----Show his has been
 d-----Here his has been
 d-----Where his has been
 e-----Or as has been
 e-----There his has been
 d-----Whether his has been
 e-----Think his has been

His Own.

b-----What is his own
 b-----It is his own
 b-----Takes his own
 b-----But is his own
 b-----Does his own
 b-----Watches his own
 b-----Which is his own
 b-----Changes his own
 b-----Much is his own
 b-----Charges his own
 b-----Judges his own
 e-----Commits his own
 e-----Gives his own

b-----Forms his own
 b-----For as his own
 b-----Forgets his own
 b-----Lives his own
 b-----Ever is his own
 b-----Thanks his own
 b-----This is his own
 b-----That is his own
 d-----Sees his own
 d-----Says his own
 d-----So is his own
 d-----Was as his own
 d-----Wishes his own
 d-----Shows his own
 d-----Issues his own
 d-----Should say his own
 e-----Lease his own
 e-----Allows his own
 e-----As well as his own
 d-----Hears his own
 d-----Here is his own
 d-----Where is his own
 e-----Or is his own
 e-----There is his own
 e-----Recollects his own
 e-----Recovers his own
 b-----Time is his own
 b-----Any is his own
 e-----Influence his own
 e-----Knows his own
 b-----Year is his own
 d-----Why is his own
 d-----Always his own

----- When is his own

----- How is his own

----- Thinks his own

----- Nothing is his own

The word *Business* may be expressed by the large circle, in phrases similar to those given below.

----- About business

----- Above business

----- After business hours

----- Before business

----- Big business

----- Book business

----- Clothing business

----- Commercial business

----- Did business

----- Do business

----- Done business

----- Drug business

----- Every business

----- Feed business

----- For business

----- From business

----- Further business

----- Grocery business

----- Had business

----- Have business

----- Heavy business

----- Her business

----- If business

----- Jewelry business

----- Large business

----- Liquor business

----- Mercantile business

----- My business

----- No business

----- Of business

----- Oil business

----- Open business

----- Our business

----- Own business

----- Paper business

----- Peculiar business

----- Retail business

----- Small business

----- Smaller business

----- Tea business

----- That business

----- Their business

----- Usual business

----- What business

----- What has been your business

----- What is your business

----- Which business

----- Whose business

----- With business

----- Your business

Session is expressed by the large circle and back-hook.

----- About the session

----- After the session

----- Allow the session.

----- Annual session

----- As the session
 a ----- Before the session
 b ----- Between the sessions
 c ----- Beyond the session
 ----- But the session
 b ----- By the session
 ----- Can the session
 b ----- Change the session
 b ----- Did the session
 b ----- Different session
 b ----- Each session
 b ----- Evening session
 b ----- Ever the session
 b ----- Every session
 b ----- For the session
 d ----- From the session
 ----- Had the session
 b ----- Have the session
 d ----- Has the session
 d ----- How the session
 b ----- If the session
 e ----- In session
 b ----- Large session
 b ----- Light session
 e ----- Long session
 c ----- May the session
 e ----- Morning session

----- New session
 e ----- Of the session
 e ----- Or the session
 d ----- Shall the session
 d ----- Short session
 e ----- Small session
 d ----- So the session
 ----- Thank the session
 b ----- That the session
 b ----- There the session
 e ----- Think the session
 b ----- Though the session
 b ----- Thought the session
 ----- To the session
 d ----- Was the session
 b ----- What session
 b ----- What the session
 ----- When the session
 d ----- Where the session
 b ----- Which session
 b ----- While the session
 b ----- Will the session
 b ----- With the session
 d ----- Wish the session
 ----- Would the session







NOTE—See rule for halving.






LOOPS.

Is it, Is the, As it, As the, Has it, or Has the, is added by the small loop.














b ----- What is it-the
 b ----- It is it-the
 b ----- But is it-the














b ----- Which is it-the
 d ----- How much is it-the
 b ----- That is it-the

-----As is the
-----Whose is it-the
-----Usually is the
-----Where is it-the
-----Or is it-the
-----There is the










-----Why is it-the
-----Whether is it-the
-----When is it-the
-----How is it-the
-----How long is it-the










It or *The* is added to a word ending with a small circle, by changing the circle to a small loop.














-----Occupies it-the
-----Pays it
-----Puts it
-----Buys it
-----Obeys it
-----Takes it
-----Does it
-----Adds it
-----Watches it
-----Changes it
-----Charges it
-----Judges it
-----Gives it














-----Forms it
-----Face it
-----That is it
-----Sees it
-----Says it
-----Shows it
-----Issues it
-----Hears it
-----Raise it
-----Rouse it
-----Knows it
-----Weighs it
-----Thinks it

By changing a final S-circle to a loop, and adding the back-hook, *The one* is added.











-----Occupies the one
-----Pays the one
-----Buys the one
-----Obeys the one
-----What is the one
-----It is the one
-----Takes the one
-----But is the one
-----Does the one











-----Adds the one
-----Each is the one
-----Which is the one
-----Changes the one
-----Charges the one
-----Gives-Give us the one
-----Gave us the one
-----Forms the one
-----Face the one

-----Convicts the one
-----Conveys the one
-----Views the one
-----Thanks the one
-----That is the one
-----Sees the one
-----Says the one
-----Sues the one
-----As is the one
-----She is the one
-----Shows the one
-----Usually is the one
-----Allows the one








-----Here is the one
-----Where is the one
-----Or is the one
-----There is-Recollects the one
-----Recovers the one
-----Miss the one
-----Knows the one
-----Owns the one
-----Why is the one
-----Whether is the one
-----When is the one
-----How is the one
-----Thinks the one








One is added by the back-hook, after a loop.

-----Cheapest one
-----Best one
-----Brightest one
-----Taste one
-----Trust one
-----Stoutest one
-----Dearest one
-----Fast one
-----Lost one
-----Largest one

-----Last one
-----Missed one
-----Next one
-----Shortest one
-----Slowest one
-----Lowest one
-----Laziest one
-----Easiest one
-----Longest one
-----Worst one

A final circle may be added to a loop, for *Is* or *Has*.

-----Possibly it is-has
-----Hopes it is
-----But as-it is
-----Choice it is
-----Because it is
-----Of course it is
-----How close it is

-----That as it is
-----This it is
-----Thus it is
-----Sees it is
-----Says it is
-----Shows it is
-----Allows it is

8-----Hears it is
 -----Knows it is
 -----Owns it is
 -----Yes, it is

8-----Wise it is
 -----Whence it is
 -----Thinks it is

In the middle of a phrase, *To* may be expressed by changing a small circle to a loop.

1-----What is to be
 -----It is to go
 -----It is to our
 -----It is to his interest
 -----But is to become
 -----Each is to know
 -----Which is to begin

1-----Change is to be
 -----Much is to be done
 -----Such is to have
 -----Object is to know
 -----Advantage is to be
 -----That is to inform you











State is prefixed to another word, and *State*, *Stated*, or *Stating*, is added, by the small loop.









1-----State what
 -----State each
 -----State which
 -----State that
 -----State them
 -----State where
 -----State your
 -----State why
 -----State whether
 -----State when
 -----State of New York

State-d, Stating.

-----Upon stating
 -----By stating
 -----Before you state-d
 -----Before stating
 -----About stating







8-----What you state-d
 -----Did you state
 -----Had state-d
 -----Each state-d
 -----Which state-d
 -----Can you state
 -----If you state-d
 -----For you state-d
 -----After you state-d
 -----Have you stated
 -----With stating
 -----They state-d
 -----They have stated
 -----Though stating
 -----That state-d
 -----As stated
 -----She stated







----- Shall state
----- Should state
----- Should have stated
----- Usually state-d
----- While stating
----- Will state
----- Or state-d
----- Are stated-stating
----- May state
----- May have stated

----- In stating
----- You state-d
----- You have stated
----- We state-d
----- We have stated
----- Would state
----- Would have stated
----- New York state















NOTE—See rules for the F- and Y-hooks.















First is added by the small loop.













----- At first
----- Which first
----- Where-Were first
----- If first
----- After first
----- They first












----- That first
----- She first
----- You first
----- We first
----- When first
----- How first

It first or *The first* is expressed by halving a stem and adding the small loop.






----- Upon the first
----- Pay it-the first
----- By the first
----- Before the first
----- About the first
----- Between the first
----- At-Take the first
----- To-Took the first
----- Did the first
----- Do the first
----- Had the first
----- During the first
----- Which the first
----- Change it-the first






----- Charge it-the first
----- Can the first
----- Give the first
----- Gave-Against the first
----- If the first
----- For the first
----- After the first
----- Of the first
----- Have the first
----- With the first
----- Though the first
----- That the first
----- Saw-See the first
----- Say-So the first

-----Was the first
-----As-Has the first
-----Shall-Show the first
-----Should the first
-----While the first
-----Will the first
-----Allow the first
-----From-Hear the first
-----Where Were the first
-----There-They are the first
-----Are-Recover the first
-----In the first

-----Know the first
-----Own the first
-----Beyond the first
-----Without the first
-----Whether the first
-----You are the first
-----When the first
-----How the first
-----Think the first
-----Among the first
-----Along the first











The word *Street* may be added by the small loop to the name of a street.












-----Aurora street
-----Beecher street
-----Carroll street
-----Crescent street
-----Danforth street

-----Elizabeth street
-----Exchange street
-----Finney street
-----Genesee street
-----Lake street

Their or *There* is expressed by the large loop written in the place of the S-circle. To this loop, the word *Own* may be added by the back-hook, or the S-circle may be used for *Is* or *Has*.

Their, There.

-----About as there is
-----What is their-there
-----It is their-there
-----But as they are
-----Which is their-there
-----Much as there has been
-----Because there is
-----Of course there is
-----For as there is
-----That is their-there

-----So is there
-----Was as their-there
-----As is their-there
-----She has their own
-----Here is their
-----Where is their-there
-----Or is their-there
-----Any is there
-----Why is their-there
-----When has their-there
-----Nothing is there

Their own.

b-----Occupies their own
 -----b-----Hopes-Pays their own
 b-----Puts their own
 b-----Buys-Buy us their own
 b-----What is their own
 -----b-----It is-Takes their own
 b-----But is their own
 -----b-----Does their own
 b-----Adds their own
 -----d-----Which is their own
 b-----Charges-Charge is their own
 -----b-----Adjoins their own
 b-----Advantage is their own
 -----b-----How large is their own
 -----b-----Gives-Give us their own
 -----b-----Gave us their own
 -----b-----Forms their own
 -----b-----Face their own
 b-----Conveys their own
 -----b-----Thanks their own
 b-----That is their own
 -----b-----Sees their own
 -----d-----Says their own
 -----b-----As is their own
 -----d-----Shows their own
 -----d-----Usually is their own
 -----p-----Lease their own
 -----p-----Allows their own
 -----b-----Hears their own

-----b-----Where is their own
 -----p-----Or is their own
 -----p-----There is-Recollects their own
 -----b-----Recovers their own
 -----p-----Miss their own
 -----p-----Influence their own
 -----p-----Knows their own
 -----p-----Owns their own
 -----b-----Why is their own
 -----b-----When is their own
 -----b-----How is their own
 -----p-----Thinks their own

There is.

b-----Possibly there is
 -----b-----Hopes there is
 b-----But as there is
 -----b-----Choice there is
 -----b-----Because there is
 -----b-----That as there is
 b-----Thus there is
 -----b-----Sees there is
 b-----Says there is
 -----d-----Shows there is
 -----p-----Allows there is
 -----b-----Hears there is
 -----p-----Knows there is
 -----p-----Owns there is
 -----b-----Yes, there is
 -----b-----Whence there is
 -----p-----Thinks there is

b-----Faster than
 -----d-----Juster than

-----b-----Moister than
 -----b-----Vaster than

A few convenient phrases may be formed by using the large loop word-signs for *Is there* or *Has there*, as shown below :

Is thereupon
 Is thereafter
 Is thereby
 Is therefore
 Is there ever
 Is there never
 Is there usually
 Is there not
 Is there any
 Is there another
 Is there anything
 Is there nothing

Has therefore
 Has there been
 Has thereupon
 Has thereby
 Has thereafter
 Has there ever
 Has there never
 Has there not
 Has there usually
 Has there another
 Has there anything
 Has there nothing

The word *Store* may be expressed by the large loop.

Adjoining store
 Against the store
 Another store
 Any store
 Big store
 Book store
 China store
 Clothing store
 Corner store
 Different store
 Dry goods store
 Drug store
 Each store
 Farther store
 Feed store
 Fruit store
 Furniture store

Grocery store
 Hat store
 Her store
 In the store
 Jewelry store
 Know the store
 Liquor store
 My store
 Oil store
 Our store
 Own the store
 Paper store
 Retail store
 Small store
 Smaller store
 Tea store
 That store

Upper store
What store

Which store
Your store

HALVING.













It or The is expressed by halving the last or only consonant stem of a word.













Upon-Occupy it-the
Hope-Pay it-the
Put it-the
Speak it-the
Stop it-the
Apply it-the
Practice it-the
Open it-the
Buy-By it-the
Before it-the
About it-the
Believe it-the
Bring it-the
Remember it-the
Number it-the
Ought-What it-the
At-Take it-the
But-To-Took it-the
Sight-Sought it-the
State it-the
Tell it-the
Settle it-the
Try it-the
Instruct it-the
Did it-the
Do it-the
Had-Add it-the
Concede it-the

Said it-the
Study it-the
Draw it-the
Doctor it-the
During it-the
Deliver it-the
Watch it-the
Change-Which it-the
Charge it-the
Switch it-the
Challenge it-the
Cheer it-the
Adjoin it-the
Commit it-the
Can it-the
Call-Kill it-the
Claim it-the
Decree it-the
Describe it-the
Prescribe it-the
Secure it-the
Inscribe it-the
Unscrew it-the
Continue it-the
Connect it-the
Give it-the
Gave-Against it-the
Grow it-the










⌒-----If-Form it-the	σ-----Stole it-the
⌒-----For-Forget it-the	⌒-----Learn it-the
⌒-----After it-the	⌒-----From-Hear it-the
⌒-----Fill it-the	⌒-----Were-Where it-the
⌒-----Offer it-the	⌒-----Concern it-the
⌒-----Of it-the	⌒-----Store it-the
⌒-----Have-Above it-the	⌒-----Or it-the
⌒-----Value it-the	⌒-----There-Recollect it-the
⌒-----Over it-the	⌒-----Are-Recover it-the
⌒-----Thought it-the	⌒-----Relieve it-the
⌒-----Worth it-the	⌒-----Rule it-the
⌒-----Through it-the	⌒-----May it-the
⌒-----With it-the	⌒-----Whom it-the
⌒-----Though it-the	⌒-----Consume it-the
⌒-----That it-the	⌒-----Remark it-the
⌒-----Saw-See it-the	⌒-----In it-the
⌒-----Say-So it-the	⌒-----Know it-the
⌒-----Is it-the	⌒-----Own it-the
⌒-----Was it-the	⌒-----Seen it-the
⌒-----Has it-the	⌒-----Only it-the
⌒-----Seize it-the	⌒-----Nor-Near it-the
⌒-----Measure it-the	⌒-----Beyond it-the
⌒-----Wish it-the	⌒-----Why-Without it-the
⌒-----Shall-Show it-the	⌒-----Whether-Weigh it-the
⌒-----Should it-the	⌒-----Would it-the
⌒-----While it-the	⌒-----Work it-the
⌒-----Will-Lay it-the	⌒-----When it-the
⌒-----Allow it-the	⌒-----How it-the
⌒-----Conceal it-the	⌒-----Think it-the
⌒-----Sell it-the	⌒-----Along it-the
⌒-----Steal it-the	⌒-----Sing it-the










To may be expressed in the middle of a phrase, by halving the preceding stem.

 Hope to go
 Pay to him
 About to leave
 Able to state
 Ought to be
 Give to them
 Gave to me
 Say to him
 Is to be
 Was to go
 Has to be
 As to the






 Show to me
 Sure to be
 Where to go
 Were to be
 Or to send
 Are to believe
 They are to be
 Are to have
 Am to make
 Whether to come
 When to leave
 How to make






Halving any pronoun or adverb, adds the word *Did*.

 What did
 It did
 But did
 Each did
 Which did
 Ever did
 Never did
 They did
 That did

 So did
 She did
 Where did
 Or did
 We-Why did
 You did
 He did
 When did
 How did














Not is added by the N-hook to any stem halved to express *Did*













 What did not
 It did not
 But did not
 Which did not
 They did not

 That did not
 She did not
 We did not
 You did not
 He did not





The word *Had* may be added to any stem word-sign representing a pronoun or an adverb, by halving such stem—provided the immediate context is such as to show clearly that *Had* and not *Did* is to be implied.





The words *Have, Has, Had*, may also be halved to express an added *Had*.
Not is added by the N-hook, to any stem halved to add *Had*.

-----What had been
-----It had become
-----But had gone
-----Had had time
-----I have had it.
-----Each had come
-----Which had been
-----Ever had said
-----Never had done
-----Have had many
-----They had done
-----That had it
-----So had you

-----As had been
-----Was had
-----Has had
-----She had not
-----Where had you
-----Or had been
-----There had never
-----We had heard
-----You had
-----We had not
-----When had he
-----How had she








Halving any preposition which is written with a curved stem, adds the word *What*.








-----For what purpose
-----After what happened
-----Of what they did
-----With what advantage

-----From what money
-----In what manner
-----Beyond what place
-----Without what was

LENGTHENING.

Any curved stem may be lengthened to add *Their, There, or They are*.

-----If-Form their-there
-----For-Forget their-there-they are
-----After their-there-they are
-----For all their
-----In reference to their
-----Of their-there
-----For ever there

-----Ever their-there-they are
-----Have-Above their-there
-----Never there
-----Thought their-there
-----Worth their-there
-----With their-there
-----With all their







(----- Though their-there-they are	----- May their-there
----- That their-there-they are	----- Am-Whom their-there
(----- That were there	----- Any-In their-there
(----- That all their	----- In all their
)----- Saw-See their-there.	----- Know their-there-they are
----- Say-So their-there-they are	----- Own their-there-they are
)----- Was their-there	(----- Beyond their-there
)----- Was all their-there	----- Why-Without their-there
)----- As-Has their-there)----- Why will their-there
)----- Wish their-there	----- Whether-Weigh their-there
)----- Shall-Show their-there-they are)----- Would-Away their-there
----- Should-Issue their-there	----- When their-there-they are
----- While their-there	----- When were their-there
----- While all their-there	----- How their-there-they are
----- Will-Lay their-there	----- How were their-there
----- Allow there-their	----- Think their-there-they are
----- From-Hear their-there	----- Among their
----- From all their	----- Among all their
----- Where were their-there	----- Along their-there







A curved stem may be lengthened to add the word *Other*, in a few phrases.

----- Every other	----- Several other
----- Her other	----- Some other
----- My other	----- The other
----- Our other	----- Your other










Has been is added by the circle and back-hook, to a lengthened curved stem.










----- If there has been	----- See there has been
----- For there has been	----- Say-So there has been
----- After there has been	----- As there has been
----- Ever there has been	----- Show there has been
----- Though there has been	----- Usually there has been
----- That there has been	----- While there has been

 Why there has been
 Whether there has been
 Yet there has been
 When there has been
 How there has been
 Think there has been













 Well, there has been
 Allow there has been
 Where there has been
 Know there has been
 Another has been
 Neither has been













Therefore may be expressed by lengthening a curved stem and adding the F-stem.



 If therefore
 For therefore
 Have therefore
 Thought therefore
 They therefore
 That therefore
 See therefore
 So therefore
 Was therefore



 She therefore
 Shall therefore
 Should therefore
 Will therefore
 May therefore
 Know therefore
 When therefore
 Think therefore
 Nothing therefore

Thereupon may be expressed by a P-stem attached to a lengthened curve; *Thereby*, by a B-stem; and *Thereafter* by a half-length F-stem.













 If thereupon
 If thereby
 If thereafter
 For thereupon
 For thereby
 For thereafter
 Of thereupon
 Of thereby
 Of thereafter
 Have thereupon
 Have thereby
 Have thereafter













 Was thereupon
 Was thereby
 Was thereafter
 She thereupon
 She thereby
 She thereafter
 Shall thereupon
 Shall thereby
 Shall thereafter
 Will thereupon
 Will thereby
 Will thereafter

 Know thereby
 Know thereafter

 Think thereupon
 Think thereby













A straight stem having a final hook may be lengthened to add *Their* or *There*.













 Pin their-there
 Pain their-there
 Perform their-there
 Combine their-there
 Been their-there
 Bank their-there
 Whatever their-there
 Contain their-there
 Deform their
 Difficulty there
 Advise their
 Done their-there

 Each one there
 Chain their-there
 Down their-there
 Join their-there
 Continue their-there
 Connect their-there
 Cannot their-there
 Can have their-there
 Begin their-there
 Gone there
 Again their-there
 Begun their-there

THE L-HOOK.

The L-hook is used to add the words *All*, *Will*, and *Well*.

 Upon all this
 By all means
 Before all
 About all that
 Between all these
 At all times
 To all men
 Against all this
 If all were
 For all that is
 After all that
 Of all things

 Have all been
 Above all that
 With all that is
 That all may
 As all are
 Shall all be
 Should all things
 From all that
 Were all delivered
 In all things
 Without all
 Whether all were there

Would all
 Beyond all
 Will.
 What will you
 It will be
 But will you
 Each will make
 Which will be
 Much will
 Such will
 Ever will be
 They will

That will do
 As will be seen
 She will be
 Here will
 Where will you
 Or will
 There will
 We will be
 Why will he
 You will
 Nothing will

The stem word-sign for *Will* should be used, after a stem which may be halved to add *It*.

Hope it will
 What it will
 But it will
 Which it will
 If it will
 For it will
 After it will
 That it will
 Say-So it will
 As it will

Hear it will
 Where it will
 Know it will
 Why it will
 Whether it will
 When it will
 How it will
 Think it will
 As well as not

THE R-HOOK.

The R-hook adds the word *Or*, *Were*, or *Her*, to another word.

Before or after
 At or about
 At or near
 Have or have not
 When or where

Book or two
 Dollar or two
 Day or two
 Hour or two
 Month or two

One or two
 Week or two
 Year or two






Were.





What were
 It were
 But were
 Each were
 Which were
 Much were
 Such were
 Ever were
 They were
 She were
 Usually were
 That were
 Where were
 Or were
 There were
 We were
 Why were
 When were
 How were
 You were

Her.










Upon her journey
 Occupy her
 Pay her rent
 Put her money
 By her account
 Before her return
 About her brother
 What her means










Between her
 At her mother's
 Take her time
 To her room
 Did her
 Do her
 Had her
 Give her this
 Gave her that
 Against her interests
 If her health
 For her father
 Forget her name
 After her marriage
 Of her business
 Have her reply
 Above her reach
 Thought her
 Thank her
 With her family
 Though her
 That her brother
 Saw-See her there
 Was her answer
 As-Has her
 Wish her
 Shall-Show her
 Should her
 While her
 Will her
 Allow her
 From her house
 Were-Where her

 Without her knowledge
 Why her
 Whether her
 Would her
 Beyond her

 You are her
 When her
 Think her
 Among her














When the word *In* occurs before an outline beginning with Ray, the R-hook is often used instead of the stem.














 In rapidity
 In rebellion
 In receipt of
 In recognition
 In reference to
 In refinement
 In refunding
 In regard to
 In registering

 In rejecting
 In reorganizing
 In reply (to)
 In resigning
 In respect of
 In respect (to)
 In response
 In review
 In Rochester

THE N-HOOK.

The N-hook is written to the last or only stem of a word-form, to add the word *An*, *And*, *Not*, *One*, *Own*, or *Than*.

 Upon an occasion
 Occupy an office
 Be an artist
 By an exchange
 Before an hour
 What-Between an
 At-Take an
 But-To-Took an
 Did an errand
 Had an interview
 Change-Which an
 Charge an individual
 Adjoin-ed an

 Commit an error
 Can an act
 Give an undertaking
 Gave-Against an
 If an enemy
 For-Forget an
 After an instant
 Half an hour
 Of an understanding
 Have-Above an
 Thought an introduction
 Worth an opinion
 That an assignment

J ----- Saw-See an
 J ----- As-Has an
 J ----- From an office
 J ----- Where an exhibition
 J ----- Or an
 J ----- Recollect an
 J ----- Recover an account
 J ----- In an hour
 J ----- Beyond an installment
 J ----- You are an
 J ----- Why-Without an
 J ----- Whether an individual
 J ----- Would an organization
 J ----- When an accident
 J ----- Think an arrangement
 J ----- Along an alley

And.

J ----- Upon and after
 J ----- Bye and bye
 J ----- Before and after
 J ----- At and after
 J ----- To and for
 J ----- Come and go
 J ----- Came and went
 J ----- Give and take
 J ----- Go and come
 J ----- Together and apart
 J ----- Off and on
 J ----- For and against
 J ----- After and before
 J ----- With and without
 J ----- Say and do
 J ----- From and after

J ----- Hear and observe
 J ----- Hour and a half
 J ----- Me and my
 J ----- Year and a half
 J ----- You and yours
 J ----- Him and her
 J ----- When and where
 J ----- You and they

Not.

J ----- I hope not
 J ----- Be not ashamed
 J ----- Ought not to be
 J ----- But not now
 J ----- Did not know
 J ----- Do not have
 J ----- Had not been
 J ----- I do not recollect
 J ----- I do not remember
 J ----- I don't remember the time
 J ----- Cannot be sustained
 J ----- If not now
 J ----- Have not known
 J ----- Thought not
 J ----- Have not come
 J ----- It was not
 J ----- Shall not
 J ----- Will not be
 J ----- You are not
 J ----- You will not
 J ----- I am not sure
 J ----- He may not
 J ----- I am not positive
 J ----- I know not

----- I knew not
 ----- We are not
 ----- Why not
 ----- Whether or not
 ----- You are not
 ----- I think not

One.

----- But one
 ----- But once-one's
 ----- At one
 ----- At once-one's
 ----- Between one
 ----- Into one
 ----- Each one
 ----- Each one's
 ----- Which one
 ----- Which once-one's
 ----- Such (a) one
 ----- Such (a) one's
 ----- Beneath one
 ----- If one
 ----- If once-one's
 ----- For one
 ----- For once
 ----- After one
 ----- After once-one's
 ----- Every one
 ----- Every one's
 ----- Never one
 ----- Never once
 ----- Either one
 ----- Other one
 ----- Some one

----- Some one's
 ----- Some one or other
 ----- Any-In one
 ----- Any-In one's
 ----- No one
 ----- No one's
 ----- Only one
 ----- Only once
 ----- When one
 ----- When once
 ----- Long one
 ----- Long ones
 ----- Among one's
 ----- Along one

Own.

----- Her own
 ----- Our own
 ----- Their own
 ----- Your own
 ----- Occupy-Upon her own
 ----- Pay her own
 ----- Put her own
 ----- Before her own
 ----- About her own
 ----- At-Take her own
 ----- Did her own
 ----- Do her own
 ----- Had her own
 ----- Can her own
 ----- Give her own
 ----- Gave-Against her own
 ----- For-Forget her own
 ----- After her own

C-----Of her own
 -----C-----Have-Above her own
 C-----Thought her own
 -----C-----With her own
 C-----Though her own
 -----C-----That her own
 J-----Was her own
 -----J-----As her own
 -----J-----Shall her own
 -----J-----Should her own
 -----J-----From her own
 -----J-----Were-Where her own
 -----J-----Or her own
 -----J-----Are her own
 -----J-----Beyond her own
 -----J-----Without her own
 -----J-----Whether her own
 -----J-----When her own
 -----J-----How her own
 -----J-----Among her own
 -----J-----Think her own

Than.



✓-----Better than
 -----✓-----Bloodier than
 -----✓-----Brighter than
 -----J-----Broader than
 -----J-----Cleaner than
 -----J-----Earlier than
 -----J-----Easier than


-----✓-----Fitter than
 -----✓-----Gladder than
 -----✓-----Greater than
 -----✓-----Harder than
 -----✓-----Hotter than
 -----✓-----Later than
 -----✓-----Lighter than
 -----✓-----Longer than
 -----✓-----Louder than
 -----✓-----Lower than
 -----✓-----Leaner than
 -----✓-----Mightier than
 -----✓-----More than
 -----✓-----Much more than
 -----✓-----Older than
 -----✓-----Other than
 -----✓-----Prettier than
 -----✓-----Quicker than
 -----✓-----Rather than
 -----✓-----Rather more than
 -----✓-----Rougher than
 -----✓-----Shorter than
 -----✓-----Sooner than
 -----✓-----Straighter than
 -----✓-----Sweeter than
 -----✓-----Tighter than
 -----✓-----Weaker than
 -----✓-----Whiter than
 -----✓-----Wider than

The N-hook may be made into a circle, to add Say.




d-----Ought not to say
 -----d-----But not to say




d-----Did not say
 -----d-----Did you not say

-----Do not say
 --- -----Do you not say











-----Cannot say
 ----------Can you not say











His own may be added, by changing the N-hook to a circle and affixing the back-hook.

-----Ought not his own
 ----------But not his own
-----Did not his own











-----Do not his own
 ----------Had not his own
 ----------Cannot his own











The word *State, Stated, or Stating*, may be added, by changing an N-hook to a small loop.

-----But not stated
 ----------Be not stated
-----About not stating
 ----------Did not state
-----Did you not state
 ----------Do not state
-----Do you not state
 ----------Had not stated
-----Had you not stated
 ----------Ought not to state

-----They are not stated
 ----------Are not stated
-----I may have stated
 ----------He may have stated
-----Who may have stated
 ----------They have stated
-----Without having stated
 ----------We have stated
-----Would have stated
 ----------You have stated

A large class of useful phrase-signs is formed by indicating the word *Interest* by the use of the N-hook in connection with the halving principle.

-----Add interest
 ----------About interest
-----Allow interest
 ----------As much interest
-----Bear interest
 ----------Can interest
-----Certain interest
 ----------Charge interest
-----Claim interest
 ----------Considerable interest

-----Dower interest
 ----------Each interest
-----Every interest
 ----------From interest
-----Future interest
 ----------Greater interest
-----Had (an) interest
 ----------Half-interest
-----Has (an) interest
 ----------Have (an) interest

3-----Her interest	6-----That interest
6-----If interest	7-----Their interest
6-----In interest	3-----Upon interest
-----Large interest	3-----What interest
7-----Larger interest	3-----Were interest
-----Legal interest	-----When interest
7-----Much interest	3-----Where interest
6-----My interest	-----Whether interest
-----No interest	4-----Which interest
-----Our interest	6-----While interest
7-----Paid interest	6-----With interest
-----Pay interest	3-----Without interest
3-----Prior interest	6-----Will interest
-----Rate of interest	-----Would interest
6-----Shall interest	6-----Year's interest
-----Should interest	-----Your interest
6-----Small interest	

By an exceptional use of the lengthening principle, the words *Own* and *Than* are indicated as in the following phrases:

6-----Thought their own	-----May their own
-----Worth their own	-----When their own
6-----Thank their own	-----How their own
6-----With their own	-----Farther than
6-----Though their own	6-----Further than
-----That their own	-----Later than

THE F-HOOK.

The F-hook adds to a stem the word *Of*, *Ever*, *Have*, *Having*, or *Live*. *It* or *The* may be added to such phrases, by halving the stem.

6-----Property of	6-----What of
-----Part of	6-----Talk of
6-----Be of	6-----Out of

l-----City of
 l-----State of
 l-----Difference of
 l-----Day of
 l-----Each of
 l-----Change-Which of
 t-----Charge of
 t-----Much of
 l-----Object of
 l-----Agent of
 t-----Advantage-Judge of
 -----Week of

b-----Form of
 b-----Thought of
 b-----Worth of
 b-----That of
 d-----Was of
 p-----Allow-Whole of
 p-----Or of
 p-----Are of
 p-----Time of
 p-----Know of
 p-----Think of
 p-----Length-Nothing of

Any frequent and well known word-form, the last or only stem of which is a half-length straight letter, may take the F-hook for an added *Of*.

p-----Accept of
 v-----Body of
 v-----Contract of insurance
 l-----Deed of conveyance
 p-----Good of
 p-----Grade of
 e-----In spite of

l-----Instead of
 v-----In support of
 v-----In the habit of
 l-----In the state of
 v-----Opportunity of
 p-----Report of
 v-----Under date of

Ever.

l-----Whatever was
 l-----Did ever know
 t-----Had ever known
 p-----Can ever be
 l-----If ever
 l-----Forever and ever
 l-----Of ever knowing
 l-----Have ever been

p-----That ever was
 d-----Was ever
 l-----Shall ever
 p-----Should ever
 p-----Will ever
 p-----May ever be
 l-----Whatever
 l-----Whichever
 b-----Forever

o-----Soever

o-----Wherever

o-----Whoinever

o-----Whenever

Have.

o-----Part have

o-----What have

o-----Did have

o-----Do have

o-----Can have

o-----Ever have

o-----They have

o-----That have

o-----As have

o-----Shall have

o-----Should have

o-----Usually have

o-----Will have

o-----Where have

o-----Or have

o-----There have

o-----May have

o-----We have

o-----Would have

o-----Ye have

o-----You have

Having.

o-----Upon having

o-----By having

o-----Before having

o-----Between having

o-----But having

o-----Each having

o-----Which having

o-----Against having

o-----If having

o-----For having

o-----After having

o-----Of having

o-----Ever having

o-----Worth having

o-----With having

o-----Was having

o-----While having

o-----From having

o-----Her-Were having

o-----Our having

o-----Or having

o-----Their-Recollect having

o-----Are having

o-----Am having

o-----In having

o-----Beyond having

o-----Your having

Live.

o-----Did live

o-----Do live

o-----Had lived

o-----Ever live-d

o-----Have lived

o-----They live-d

o-----That live-d

o-----Shall live

o-----Should live

o-----While living

o-----Will live

∩-----Where (do you) live

∩-----We live

∩-----Would live

∩-----You live

∩-----You are living

To have is added by the F-hook, in the following phrases :

∩-----Hope to have

∩-----Appear to have

∩-----Expect to have

∩-----Supposed to have

∩-----About to have

∩-----Able to have

∩-----Ought to have

∩-----Sought to have

∩-----Try to have

∩-----Said to have

∩-----Had to have

∩-----Which were to have

∩-----Care to have

∩-----Claim to have

∩-----Going to have

∩-----Safe to have

∩-----Have to have

∩-----Sure to have

∩-----Easy to have

∩-----Was to have

∩-----Usual to have

∩-----Were to have

∩-----Time to have

∩-----Something to have

∩-----Soon to have

∩-----Like to have

∩-----Anything to have

∩-----Nothing to have

The word *It, The, or Had*, is added to these phrases by halving :

∩-----Hope to have it-the

∩-----Appear to have had-it-the

∩-----Expect to have it-the

∩-----Supposed to have had-it-the

∩-----About to have it-the

∩-----Able to have it-the

∩-----Ought to have had-it-the

∩-----Sought to have it-the

∩-----Try to have it-the

∩-----Said to have had-it-the

∩-----Had to have it-the

∩-----Which were to have had-it-the

∩-----Claim to have had-it-the

∩-----Care to have it-the

∩-----Going to have it-the

∩-----Safe to have it-the

∩-----Have to have it-the

∩-----Sure to have had-it-the

∩-----Easy to have it-the

∩-----Was to have had-it-the

∩-----Usual to have it-the

∩-----Were to have had-it-the

∩-----Time to have it-the

∩-----Soon to have it-the

When the immediate context will clearly indicate the meaning, the following phrases, in which stems are halved to indicate the past tense may be used

N-----Hoped to have	l-----Tried to have
-----^-----Appeared to have	-----<-----Cared to have
-<-----Expected to have	-----<-----Claimed to have

The phrase -----^l----- *Set off* may be written as here indicated. *Forth* may be expressed by the F-hook, or by the stems FTh.

-----<-----Call forth	-----<-----Goes forth
-----N-----Put forth	-----<-----Puts forth
----- ^l -----Set forth	----- ^l -----Sets forth
-----<-----Step forth	-----<-----Steps forth
-----<-----Calls forth	

The useful phrases -----^l----- *What if-for*; -----^l----- *but if*; and -----^l----- *that if*; may be written as here indicated.

The F-hook on a curved stem, with the inner N-hook, adds the words *Have been*. *Having been* may sometimes be indicated in the same manner.

-----<-----Ever have been	-----<-----Would have been
-----<-----Have ever been	
-----<-----They have been	-----<-----For having been
-----<-----That have been	-----<-----After having been
-----<-----So have been	-----<-----Of having been
-----<-----Shall have been	-----<-----Ever having been
-----<-----Should have been	-----<-----They having been*
-----<-----Usually have been	-----<-----That having been*
-----<-----Will have been	-----<-----So having been
-----<-----Where have been	-----<-----She having been
-----<-----May have been	-----<-----While having been
-----<-----Any have been	-----<-----From having been
-----<-----Ye have been	-----<-----Our having been
-----<-----You have been	-----<-----Her having been
-----<-----We have been -	-----<-----My having been

----- In having been
 ----- Your having been*
 ----- We having been*

----- Whether having been
 ----- Nothing having been
 *Use Ing-dot.

There may have been is indicated as shown below, after another stem.

----- For there may have been
 ----- Ever there may have been
 ----- Though there may have been
 ----- That there may have been
 ----- I see there may have been
 ----- So there may have been
 ----- As there may have been
 ----- Usually there may have been
 ----- While there may have been
 ----- Here there may have been
 ----- Where there may have been





----- Or there may have been
 ----- There there may have been
 ----- Neither may have been
 ----- Know there may have been
 ----- Another may have been
 ----- Yet there may have been
 ----- Whether there may have been
 ----- When there may have been
 ----- How there may have been
 ----- Think there may have been





The following very useful phrase-signs are formed by an exceptional use of the lengthening principle:

----- If there have been
 ----- For there have been
 ----- After there have been
 ----- Ever there have been
 ----- Have there ever been
 ----- Though there have been
 ----- That there have been
 ----- See there have been
 ----- So there have been
 ----- Was there ever one
 ----- Shall-Show there have been
 ----- Should there have been
 ----- Usually there have been

----- While there have been
 ----- Well-Will there have been
 ----- Here there have been
 ----- Where there have been
 ----- May there have been
 ----- Any there have been
 ----- Know there have been
 ----- Why there have been
 ----- Whether there have been
 ----- Would there have been
 ----- When there have been
 ----- How there have been
 ----- Think there have been











Avenue is indicated by the F-hook, or the V-stem.

 Central avenue
 Lake avenue
 Monroe avenue
 Park avenue









 Douglas avenue
 Leighton avenue
 East avenue
 Rose avenue

THE W-HOOK.





The W-hook is used for the word *We*, *Would*, *What*, *Whether*, *Away*, or *Way*.












 Before we went
 What we said
 But we cannot
 Did we not
 Do we make
 Had we
 Which we have
 Can we not
 Or we shall
 Are we not

Would.





 What would you
 It would not be
 But would you
 Each would have
 Which would seem
 Much would require
 Or would they
 There would not

What.








 Upon what is that
 By what means
 Before what court
 About what time

 Between what stations
 At what time
 But what is that
 To what subject
 Did what you could
 Do what you can
 Had what you wanted
 Give what they did
 Or what they have
 They are what you need
 Are what you think

Whether.

 But whether we have
 About whether that
 Or whether he was
 Recollect whether they did

Away, Way.

 Part way
 Put away
 Be away
 By way of
 What way
 Take away
 Took away

f-----Did away
 f-----Do away
 /-----Each way
 /-----Which way
 c-----Come away

c-----Give way-away
 c-----Gave way-away
 c-----Go away
 /-----Their way

The same words may be indicated by the W-semi-circle, when the W-hook cannot be used.

ε-----If we were
 {-----For we were
 {-----After we were
 {-----Ever were
 {-----Have we
 {-----Thought we were
 {-----Though we were
 {-----That we were
 }-----See what we
 }-----So we were
 }-----Say we were
 }-----As we were-would
 /-----As we are
 }-----Wish we were
 {-----Shall we not
 }-----Should we go
 /-----While we were
 /-----Here we are
 }-----Where we-would
 }-----Were we connected
 /-----May we take it
 /-----Know we-whether
 ε-----Yet we were
 /-----Why we are
 /-----Whether we can
 /-----When we-would










ε-----How we-would
 ε-----Think we-whether

 \-----Hope it would
 \-----Pay it away
 \-----Put it away
 \-----By the way
 \-----Before it would
 \-----About the way
 \-----What it would
 \-----Take it away
 \-----But it would
 \-----Had it away
 \-----Which it would
 \-----Judge it would
 \-----How much it would
 \-----Cut away
 \-----Give it-the way-away
 \-----Gave it-the way-away
 \-----Get away
 \-----Got away
 \-----If what we-would-were
 \-----If it would-were
 \-----For what we-would-were-way
 \-----After what we-would-were
 -----way













-----Of what we-would-were-way	-----While it would
-----Ever did what	-----From what we-would-were -way
-----Have had what	-----Where it would
-----Thought it would	-----Or it would
-----With what we-would-were-way	-----There it would
-----Though it would-were	-----In what we-would-were-way
-----With it away	-----Know it would
-----That it would-were	-----Why it would
-----Saw-See it would	-----Why did we
-----Say-So it would	-----Whether it would-the way
-----Was it away-Was the way	-----When it would-the way
-----As it would-were	-----Think it would-the way
-----Wish it would-were	-----Along the way
-----Usually it would	

In the middle of a phrase, the semi-circle may be joined without an angle to a succeeding K-, G-, Ray-, or N-stem.

-----All we know	-----After we came there
-----All we can do	-----After we knew
-----All we can expect	-----Have we anything
-----All we can say about it	-----Have we known
-----What did we know about it	-----Have we not been
-----Could we not	-----That were known
-----Could we know	-----That were not
-----If we are	-----That we know
-----If we cannot have it	-----That we knew
-----If we could have it	-----I know we are
-----For we gave it to him	-----May we not know
-----If it were known	-----Do you know whether there is
-----If it were not	-----Do you know whether or not
-----For we are not	-----Do you know whether or no
-----For we were not	-----Do you know whether they are there
-----If we knew about it	-----Do you know whether we can have it
-----After we are	

































 Do you know whether there	 Do you know we received it
 Do you know whether there ^{was}	 Do you know whether we are
 Do you know whether they ^{are}	 I think we are not
 Do you know whether there ^{are or not}	 I think we were not
 Do you know whether there ^{were}	

The semi-circle may be used after a small circle, in such phrases as the following:

 Possibly we shall	 I trust we shall be
 Believes we have	 Such as we would
 Because we thought	 For as we were
 Asks whether they did	 Says we may
 I suppose we shall	 Knows we cannot
 Remembers we were	 Thinks we are

THE Y-HOOK.

The Y-hook is used for the words *You*, *Your*, *You are*, and *Year*.

 Upon you	 Can-Accompany you
 Hope-Pay you	 Give-n you
 Put-Part you	 Gave-Against you
 By you	 Or you-you are
 Before you-you are	 Recollect you-r-you are
 About you	 Are you
 What you-you are	 If you-you are
 At-Take you	 For you-you are
 But-To-Took you	 After you-you are
 Did you	 Of you
 Do you	 Ever you
 Had you	 Have you
 Watch you	 Thought you
 Which you-you are	 Thank you
 Charge you	 With you
 Commit you	 Though you-you are

f-----That you-you are
 9-----Saw-See you-you are
 9-----Say-So you-you are
 -----Sue you
 9-----As you-you are
 -----Wish you
 2-----Shall-Show you-you are
 -----Should you
 2-----Usually you-you are
 -----While you-you are
 6-----Will you
 -----Allow you
 -----May you
 -----Whom you-you are
 -----In you-r
 -----Know you-you are
 -----Beyond you
 -----Why-Without you
 -----Whether you-you are
 -----Would you
 -----When you-you are
 -----How you-you are
 -----Think you-you are
 -----Among-Nothing you
 -----Your.
 -----Upon your own
 -----Hope your statement
 -----Pay your account
 -----Put your question
 -----By your own
 -----Before your recollection
 -----About your own
 -----What your own
 -----At-Take your books

2-----But you may
 -----To your brother
 -----Took your own
 -----Did your work
 -----Do your best
 -----Had your opportunity
 -----Watch your business
 -----Which your method
 -----Change your course
 -----Charge your account
 -----Can your statement
 -----Or your own
 -----Recollect your
 -----Are your own
 -----Recover your standing
 -----You Are.
 -----I hope you are willing
 -----Before you are ready
 -----What you are able to do
 -----But you are not going
 -----Which you are making
 -----How much are you willing
 -----Or you are not
 -----Recollect you are
 -----What if you are not
 -----For you are mistaken
 -----After you are away
 -----Ever you are
 -----Though you are
 -----That you are
 -----See you are
 -----Say-So you are
 -----As you are doing
 -----Show you are capable

0-----While you are not
 9-----Where you are
 2-----Know you are
 0-----Own you are
 9-----Why you are
 9-----Whether you are
 9-----When you are
 9-----How you are
 2-----Think you are

Year.

1-----What year
 1-----Different year
 2-----Each year
 2-----Which year
 0-----That year
 2-----Any year
 2-----No year

The Y-semi-circle may be used to indicate the same words, when the hook cannot be used conveniently. It may also be used for *Yours* and *Years*.

h-----By the year
 h-----Before the year
 h-----About the year
 h-----But-To the year
 h-----Did the year
 h-----Which the year
 h-----If the year
 h-----For-Forget the year
 h-----After the year
 h-----Of the year
 h-----Thought the year
 h-----That the year
 h-----Say-So the year
 h-----Is the year
 h-----Was the year
 h-----Should the year
 h-----From the year
 h-----Or the year
 h-----Recollect the year
 h-----In the year
 h-----Know the year
 h-----Beyond the year

h-----Why the year
 h-----Whether the year
 h-----Would the year
 h-----When the year
 h-----How the year
 h-----Think the year
 h-----Half a year
 h-----About a year ago
 h-----For a year and a half
 h-----From year to year
 h-----Two years ago
 h-----Two or three years ago
 h-----Last year
 h-----Year after year
 h-----Year before last
 h-----Year by year
 h-----What did you-r-s
 h-----But did you-r-s
 h-----Which did you-r-s
 h-----After the years
 h-----After what you-r-s-year-s

----- Affect you-r-s
 ----- Effect you-r-s
 ----- Of what you-r-s-year-s
 ----- Avoid you-r-s
 ----- Evade you-r-s
 ----- Thought the year-s
 ----- With what you-r-s
 ----- That the year-s
 ----- That had you-r-s
 ----- Say to you-r-s
 ----- So did you-r-s
 ----- Is it you-r-s
 ----- Was it you-r-s
 ----- As to you-r-s
 ----- Allowed you-r-s
 ----- From what you-r-s-year-s

----- Where did you-r-s
 ----- Heard you-r-s
 ----- Made-Met you-r-s
 ----- In what you-r-s-year-s
 ----- Need-Not your-s
 ----- Know the year-s
 ----- Under you-r-s
 ----- Beyond the year-s
 ----- Yet you-r-s
 ----- You had your-s
 ----- Why did you-r-s
 ----- Whether the year-s
 ----- Would the year-s :
 ----- When did you-r-s
 ----- How did you-r-s

The Y-semi-circle may be used after a small circle, in phrases like the following :

----- Possibly you may
 ----- Hopes you will
 ----- Suppose you go
 ----- Believes you can
 ----- What is your recollection
 ----- What is your impression
 ----- We trust you will
 ----- Does your mother

----- Because you were
 ----- Gives you that
 ----- Where is your brother
 ----- Must you go
 ----- Knows you can
 ----- Why is your
 ----- When is your
 ----- Thinks you have

The semi-circle may be used initially, for *You* or *Your*.

----- Your property
 ----- Your hope-pay
 ----- You put
 ----- You ought-talk
 ----- You take

----- You took
 ----- You do
 ----- You had
 ----- You watch
 ----- You change

y-----You charge
 -----You object-ed
 y-----You judge-d
 -----You give
 -----You gave
 -----You form-ed
 -----You forget-forgot
 -----You thought
 -----You saw-see
 -----You say
 -----Your house
 -----You wish
 -----You shall

-----You should
 -----You usually
 -----You will
 -----You also
 -----You allow
 -----You recollect
 -----Your recovery
 -----You are
 -----You may
 -----You must
 -----You know
 -----You think

In the middle of a phrase, the semi-circle for *You* may be joined without an angle to a succeeding stem.

-----By what you say
 -----Could you say it was
 -----From what you say about it
 -----How did you happen
 -----What did you do
 -----What did you say to him
 -----When did you pay him

-----When did you say it was
 -----When did you see him
 -----Where did you see him
 -----Which did you say
 -----Why did you say that
 -----With what you had

THE M-HOOK.

The M-hook is used to indicate the words *May*, *Him*, *Make-ing*, *My*, or *Time*. If it is desired to indicate the termination *ing* in *Making*, it may be done by the Ing-dot, or by the inner N-hook.

May.

-----What may be said
 -----It may be referred
 -----Each may choose
 -----Which may not be
 -----Much may be said
 -----Ever may be

-----They may not
 -----She may
 -----Where may you
 -----Or may
 -----There may
 -----We may be able to
 -----You may know

What you may say

But you may say

Each may say

They may say

That may say

She may say

Did you hear him say

Or may say

You may say

We may say

Him.

Upon him

Pay him

Put him

By him

Before him

About him

Between him

At-Take him

To-Took him

But him

Did him

Do-Due him

Had him

Watch him

Change him

Charge him

Adjoin-ed him

Judge him

Commit him

Accompany him

Give-n him

Gave-Against him

For-Forget him

After him

Of him

Have-Above him

Thought him

Thank him

With him

Saw-See him

Sue him

Owes him

Has him

Wish him

Show him

Allow him

From-Hear him

Or him

Recollect him

In him

Near him

Know him

Knew him

Beyond him

Without him

Think him

Occupy himself

Upon himself

Pay himself

Put himself

By himself

Before himself

About himself

Between himself

To-Took himself

6-----Did himself
 -----6-----Do himself
 6-----Had himself
 -----6-----Watch himself
 6-----Charge himself
 -----6-----Judge himself
 -----6-----Commit himself
 -----6-----Give-n himself
 -----6-----Gave-Against himself
 -----6-----For-Forget himself
 -----6-----Of himself
 -----6-----Have-Above himself
 -----6-----Thought himself
 -----6-----With himself
 -----6-----Though himself
 -----6-----See himself
 -----6-----Owes-Was himself
 -----6-----As himself
 -----6-----Wish himself
 -----6-----Shall-Show himself
 -----6-----Will himself
 -----6-----Allow himself
 -----6-----Or himself
 -----6-----Recollect himself
 -----6-----Recover himself
 -----6-----May himself
 -----6-----Know himself
 -----6-----Knew himself
 -----6-----Beyond himself
 -----6-----Without himself
 -----6-----Would himself
 -----6-----Think himself
 -----6-----**Make, Making.**
 -----6-----Upon making

\-----By making
 -----\-----Before making
 \-----About making
 -----6-----It make
 6-----But-To make
 -----6-----Did make
 -----6-----Do make
 -----6-----Each make
 -----6-----Which make
 -----6-----Such make
 -----6-----Can make
 -----6-----Against making
 -----6-----If making
 -----6-----For making
 -----6-----After making
 -----6-----Of making
 -----6-----Ever making
 -----6-----Above making
 -----6-----Worth making
 -----6-----With making
 -----6-----They make
 -----6-----That make
 -----6-----Was making
 -----6-----She make
 -----6-----Shall make
 -----6-----Should make
 -----6-----While making
 -----6-----Will make
 -----6-----From making
 -----6-----Her-Were making
 -----6-----Our make
 -----6-----Or make-ing
 -----6-----They are making

----- Am making
 ----- In making
 ----- We make
 ----- Without making
 ----- Whether making
 ----- Would make
 ----- When making
 ----- Your-You are making
 My.
 ----- Upon my
 ----- Pay my
 ----- Put my
 ----- By-Buy my
 ----- Before my
 ----- About my
 ----- Ought-What-Between my
 ----- At-Take my
 ----- But-To-Took my
 ----- Did my
 ----- Do my
 ----- Had my
 ----- Watch my
 ----- Which-Change my
 ----- Charge my
 ----- Adjoined my
 ----- Judge my
 ----- Adjourn-ed my
 ----- Commit my
 ----- Can my
 ----- Give-n my
 ----- Gave-Against my
 ----- If-Form my
 ----- For-Forget my
 ----- After my

----- Of my
 ----- Ever my
 ----- Have my
 ----- Thought my
 ----- Worth my
 ----- Thank my
 ----- With my
 ----- Though my
 ----- That my
 ----- Saw-See my
 ----- Was-Owes my
 ----- Has my
 ----- Wish my
 ----- Shall-Show my
 ----- Should my
 ----- While my
 ----- Will my
 ----- Allow my
 ----- From my
 ----- Were-Where my
 ----- Or my
 ----- Recollect my
 ----- They are my
 ----- Recover my
 ----- Are my
 ----- In my
 ----- Know my
 ----- Knew-Own my
 ----- Beyond my
 ----- Why-Without my
 ----- Whether my
 ----- Would my
 ----- When my
 ----- Among my

My Own.

6----- Occupy my own
 6----- Upon my own
 6----- Hope-Pay my own
 6----- Put my own
 6----- Be-Buy my own
 6----- Before my own
 6----- About my own
 6----- What-Between my own
 6----- At-Take my own
 6----- But-To-Took my own
 6----- Did my own
 6----- Do my own
 6----- Had my own
 6----- Watch my own
 6----- Which-Change my own
 6----- Charge my own
 6----- Adjoin-ed my own
 6----- Commit my own
 6----- Can-Accompany my own
 6----- Give-n my own
 6----- Go-Gave-Against my own
 6----- If-Form my own
 6----- For-Forget my own
 6----- After my own
 6----- Of my own
 6----- Ever my own
 6----- Have-Above my own
 6----- Thought my own
 6----- Worth my own
 6----- Thank my own
 6----- With my own
 6----- Though my own

6----- That my own
 6----- Saw-See my own
 6----- So my own
 6----- Owes-Was my own
 6----- As-Has my own
 6----- Wish my own
 6----- Shall-Show my own
 6----- Should my own
 6----- While my own
 6----- Will my own
 6----- Allow my own
 6----- Or my own
 6----- They are my own
 6----- Recollect my own
 6----- Are-Recover my own
 6----- Hear my own
 6----- Were-Where my own
 6----- May my own
 6----- Am my own
 6----- Beyond my own
 6----- You are my own
 6----- Yet my own
 6----- Why-Without my own
 6----- Whether my own
 6----- Would my own
 6----- When my own
 6----- How my own
 6----- Think my own
 6----- Among my own
 6----- Along my own

Time.

6----- About time
 6----- What time

6-----Take time
 -----t-----But-Took time
 6-----Each time
 -----6-----Which time
 6-----Change time
 -----6-----Charge-Much time
 6-----If time
 6-----For time
 6-----After time
 -----6-----Of time
 6-----Have-Above time
 -----6-----Every time
 6-----With time
 -----6-----That time
 6-----Has time

2-----Usual time
 -----2-----Were-Her time
 3-----Our time
 -----2-----Their time
 -----3-----My time
 -----3-----Any-In time
 -----2-----Many times
 -----2-----No time
 6-----Your time
 -----6-----Beyond time
 -----3-----Without time
 -----2-----Whether time
 -----3-----Long time
 -----2-----Length of time

THE TER-HOOK.

The Ter-hook is used to indicate *Their*, *There*, or *They are*. In the examples given, it is used to indicate *Other*, also.

Their.

2-----Upon their
 -----2-----Hope-Pay their
 3-----Put their
 -----2-----Be-Buy their
 2-----Before their
 -----3-----About their
 2-----Ought-What-Between their
 -----2-----At-Take their
 6-----But-Took-To their
 -----2-----Did their
 2-----Do-Due their
 -----2-----Had their
 2-----Watch their

2-----Which-Change their
 -----2-----Adjoined their
 6-----Judge their
 -----6-----Charge their
 -----2-----Commit their
 -----2-----Can their
 -----2-----Give-n their
 -----2-----Gave-Against their
 -----2-----Or their
 -----2-----Recollect their
 -----2-----Are-Recover their

There.

2-----Up-Pay there
 -----2-----Hope-Pay there

∫-----Be-Buy there

---∫-----Before there

∫-----About there

---∫-----What-Between there

∫-----Out-To-But there

---∫-----Did there

∫-----Do there

---∫-----Had there

∫-----Watch-Each there

---∫-----Which-Change there

∫-----Much-Charge there

---∫-----Object-ed there

---∫-----Came-Come there

---∫-----Company there

---∫-----Can there

---∫-----Given there

---∫-----Go there

---∫-----Together there

---∫-----Or there

---∫-----Recollect there

---∫-----They are there

They Are.

∫-----Hope they are

---∫-----Before they are

∫-----What they are

---∫-----But they are

∫-----Which they are

---∫-----How much they are

∫-----I judge they are

---∫-----Or they are

∫-----There they are

---∫-----Recollect they are

Other.

∫-----Each other

---∫-----Such other

∫-----Much other

---∫-----Or other

∫-----Are otherwise

---∫-----Recollect otherwise

---∫-----Sometime or other

In the following phrases, the N-hook may be omitted :

∫-----Combine their

---∫-----Been there

∫-----Contain their

∫-----Done there

---∫-----Down there

---∫-----Gone there

The inner N-hook is used within the Ter-hook, for *Own* or *Not*.

∫-----Upon their own

---∫-----Occupy their own

∫-----Hope-Pay their own

---∫-----Put their own

∫-----Be-Buy their own

---∫-----Before their own

∫-----About their own

∫-----What-Between their own

---∫-----Ought their own

∫-----At-Take their own

---∫-----But-To-Took their own

∫-----Did their own

---∫-----Do their own

∫-----Had their own

	Not.
✓----- Watch their own	✓----- Hope they are not
----- ✓----- Which-Change their own	----- ✓----- What they are not
✓----- Charge their own	✓----- Ought there not
----- ✓----- Adjoin-ed their own	----- ✓----- But they are not
✓----- Judge their own	----- ✓----- Did there not
----- Commit their own	----- ✓----- Do there not
----- Can their own	----- ✓----- Had there not
----- Give-n their own	----- ✓----- Which they are not
----- Gave-Against their own	----- ✓----- Much they are not
----- Or their own	----- ✓----- Judge they are not
----- Recollect their own	----- ✓----- Can there not
----- They are their own	----- ✓----- Or they are not
----- Are their own	----- ✓----- Recollect they are not
----- Recover their own	----- ✓----- Rather not

In a few phrases, *Been* or *Than* may be added to the Ter-hook by the inner N-hook; as, ----- Had there been; ----- Rather than.






























Therefore is written with the F-stem after the Ter-hook. *Thereby* may be written in a similar manner, with the B-stem after the hook.































✓----- Hope therefore	✓----- Which therefore
----- ✓----- Pay therefor-e	----- ✓----- Much therefore
✓----- Be therefore	✓----- Object therefore
----- ✓----- Ought-What therefore	----- ✓----- Judge therefore
✓----- It therefore	----- ✓----- Come therefore
----- ✓----- Take therefore	----- ✓----- Can therefore
✓----- Took therefore	----- ✓----- Are therefore
----- ✓----- Did therefore	----- ✓----- Recollect therefore
✓----- Do therefore	----- ✓----- Recover therefore
----- ✓----- Had therefore	

OMISSIONS OF WORDS.

Any word or portion of a word that will naturally be suggested by the form of a phrase-sign, may be omitted for the sake of a more easily written outline.

"A" and "And" Omitted.

 About a year ago
 Again and again
 At a glance
 At such a time
 Ayes and noes
 Better and better
 Black and blue
 Blacker and blacker
 Brighter and brighter
 Cause and effect
 Deaf and dumb
 Deeper and deeper
 Easier and easier
 East and west
 Easterly and westerly
 Eastern and western
 Farther and farther
 Faster and faster
 For a great deal
 For a great while
 For a long time
 For a longer time
 For a year and a half
 Forever and ever
 Further and further
 Greater and greater
 Higher and higher
 Horse and carriage
 Horse and wagon

 In such a case
 In such a position
 Ladies and gentlemen
 Larger and larger
 Less and less
 Lighter and lighter
 Longer and longer
 Looser and looser
 Lower and lower
 Lord and Saviour
 More and more
 North and south
 Northerly and southerly
 Northern and southern
 Now and then
 Over and above
 Over and over
 Physician and surgeon
 Quicker and quicker
 Right and left
 Shorter and shorter
 Stronger and stronger
 Such a time
 Such and such
 Sum and substance
 That is a-the question
 Through and through
 Tighter and tighter
 Time and again
 To and fro

12-----Twelve and fifteen

25-----Twenty-five and thirty

1-----Up and down

1-----Vaster and vaster

2-----Ways and means

2-----Weaker and weaker

2-----Wise and good

2-----Worse and worse

6-----Yeas and nays

6-----Years and years

6-----Yes and no

"Do You" Omitted.

1-----How do you do

1-----How do you do it

1-----How do you know it

1-----How do you know that

1-----How do you know they are

1-----How do you know there is
anything

1-----How do you fix the date

1-----How do you fix the time

1-----How do you imagine

1-----How do you recollect it-the

1-----How do you recollect the fact

1-----How do you remember the
time

2-----How do you suppose

3-----How do you think they did it

2-----Where do you live

2-----Where do you reside

1-----How did it occur

1-----How did it impress you

1-----How did you find it

1-----How did you come to the
conclusion

-----How did you get acquainted

-----How did you go there

"From—to" Omitted.

11-----From day to day

11-----From hour to hour

11-----From place to place

11-----From time to time

11-----From week to week

11-----From month to month

11-----From year to year

"Have" and "To Have" Omitted.

3-----Before there have been

3-----But there have been

3-----Can there have been

3-----Cannot have been

3-----Cannot have done

3-----Could have been

3-----Could have done

3-----Could not have been

3-----Could not have done

3-----Hope there have been

1-----I have been

1-----I have done

1-----I have not been

1-----I have not done

1-----I shall have been

1-----I shall have done

1-----I shall not have been

1-----May not have been

1-----May not have done

1-----Must have been

1-----Must have done

1-----Must not have been

Must not have done
 Ought there to have been
 Could not have been
 Seems to have been
 Seems to have done
 Seems not to have been
 Seems not to have done
 Shall have been
 Shall have done
 Should have been
 Should have done
 So as to have been
 So as to have done
 So as not to have been
 So as not to have done
 There have been
 There have not been
 Usually have been
 Which there have been

"Have You" Omitted.

How long have you been
 How long have you been acquainted
 How long have you been away
 How long have you been there
 How long have you been engaged
 How long have you known
 How long have you lived
 How long have you lived there
 How long have you resided
 How long have you resided there

"I" Omitted.

If I have been

For I have been
 After I have been
 Ever I have been
 Though I have been
 That I have been
 I see I have been
 So I have been
 As I have been
 Shall I have been
 Should I have been
 Usually I have been
 While I have been
 Here I have been
 Where I have been
 May I have been
 Know I have been
 Own I have been
 Why I have been
 Whether I have been
 When I have been
 How I have been
 Think I have been

"Ing" Omitted.
































































According to that
 Building contract
 Boarding school
 Concerning the case
 During the time
 Dwelling house
 Friday morning
 He was going there
 In the evening
 Lodging house

Looking glass
 Observing that
 Pending decision
 Preceding clause
 Reading room
 Riding horse
 Saving clause
 Sewing machine
 Sitting room
 Wedding present

"Of" and "Of the" Omitted.

Act of Congress
 Act of Parliament
 Acts of Congress
 Acts of Parliament
 Acts of the legislature
 Another of them
 Best of my knowledge
 Best of my recollection
 Best of my remembrance
 Bill of exchange
 Bill of lading
 Bill of sale
 Bills of exchange
 Bills of lading
 Bills of sale
 Board of directors
 Board of claims
 Board of health
 Board of trade
 Board of underwriters
 By virtue of
 By way of illustration

Cause of that
 Certificate of stock
 Chamber of commerce
 Child of God
 Children of God
 Children of men
 Church of England
 Church of God
 Church of Rome
 Circumstances of the case
 Course of business
 Course of trade
 Day of the week
 Day of the month
 District of Columbia
 Each of my
 Each of our
 Each of your
 For the purpose (of)
 For the sake of
 Freedom of speech
 History of the world
 House of God
 House of Representatives
 Houses of Congress
 Houses of Parliament
 Length of time
 Liberty of the press
 Love of God
 Many of them
 Matter of course
 Matter of fact
 Matter of importance

Member of Congress	World of nature
Member of Parliament	World of spirits
Member of the legislature	Years of age
Most of the time"On" Omitted.
Neither of them	On either hand
One of the best	On one hand
One of the most	On the contrary
One of them	On the other hand
One of the worse"Or" Omitted.
Point of fact	One or two
Point of order	Two or three
Point of time	Three or four
Point of view	Four or five
President of the common	Five or six
President of the United States	Six or seven
Secretary of Agriculture	Seven or eight
Secretary of State	Eight or nine
Secretary of the Navy	Nine or ten
Secretary of War	 ¹¹ / ₁₂ Eleven or twelve
Some of them	 ¹² / ₁₅ Twelve or fifteen
Some of the time	 ⁴⁰ / ₅ Forty or forty-five
Space of time	 ⁴⁵ / ₀ Forty-five or fifty
State of the market	Black or white
Sum of money	Greater or less
Sums of money	Has it or has it not
United States of America	Heirs or assigns
What time of day	In or about
What time of night	Is it or is it not
Word of God	Large or small
Words of my text	Larger or smaller
Words of our text	May or may not
Words of the text	May it or may it not
World of fashion	

~~~~~ Might or might not  
 ~~~~~ More or less  
 ~~~~~ More or less than  
 ~~~~~ Once or twice  
 ~~~~~ One or the other  
 ~~~~~ On or before  
 ~~~~~ Right or left  
 ~~~~~ Sooner or later  
 ~~~~~ Was it or was it not  
 ~~~~~ White or black  
 ~~~~~ Would or would not  
 ~~~~~ Yes or no

The, To The, With the.

~~~~~ As to the money  
 ~~~~~ As to the time  
 ~~~~~ Come to a-the conclusion  
 ~~~~~ Fix the date  
 ~~~~~ Fix the time  
 ~~~~~ In the meantime  
 ~~~~~ Under the circumstances  
 ~~~~~ Under the necessity  
 ~~~~~ What is the matter

**"To" Omitted.**

~~~~~ According to it-the  
 ~~~~~ According to that  
 ~~~~~ According to which  
 ~~~~~ According to you-r  
 ~~~~~ Appears to me  
 ~~~~~ As it seems to me  
 ~~~~~ Entitled to consideration  
 ~~~~~ Forty to forty-five  
 ~~~~~ Forty-five to fifty  
 ~~~~~ In reference to that

~~~~~ In regard to them  
 ~~~~~ In relation to  
 ~~~~~ In reply to your letter  
 ~~~~~ In respect to my intention  
 ~~~~~ In response to his letter  
 ~~~~~ Intend to be  
 ~~~~~ Intend to do  
 ~~~~~ It is not for me to say  
 ~~~~~ It is not to be mentioned  
 ~~~~~ It will have to be  
 ~~~~~ Mean to be  
 ~~~~~ Mean to say  
 ~~~~~ Meant to be  
 ~~~~~ Meant to have been  
 ~~~~~ Meant to say  
 ~~~~~ Ought not to be  
 ~~~~~ Ought not to have  
 ~~~~~ Ought not to have been  
 ~~~~~ Seemed to make  
 ~~~~~ Seemed to me  
 ~~~~~ Seems to be  
 ~~~~~ Seems to me  
 ~~~~~ So as to be  
 ~~~~~ So as to become  
 ~~~~~ So as to make  
 ~~~~~ Something to have  
 ~~~~~ This is to be  
 ~~~~~ Want to be  
 ~~~~~ Want to say  
 ~~~~~ With reference to  
 ~~~~~ With regard to  
 ~~~~~ With relation to  
 ~~~~~ With respect to

Without reference to
Without regard to

Without relation to
Without respect to

SPECIAL PHRASING CONTRACTIONS.

All together

All right

Am going there

And so forth

As far as that

As far as I (he-we-they) know

As regards

At any rate

At all events

At hand

At least

At length

At the present time

Authorized to say

Authorized version

Back stairs

Bank stock

Baptist church

Boarding school

Brother in law

Buying their goods

Calls-Call his attention

Call their attention

Call my attention

Calls my attention

Call your attention

Calls your attention

Cannot tell you

Cash book

Catholic church

Certain extent

Certain circumstances

Certificate of stock

Could not tell

Debenture bond

Down stairs

Episcopal church

Estimated cost

Estimated weight

Eternal life

Electric chair

Electric energy

Electric engine

Electric fluid

Electric light

Electric light wire

Electric meter

Electric motor

Electric wire

Electro-magnet

Enacting clause

Except as charged

For instance

For writing

Good deal

Good deal less than

Good investment



































































Good while





























































| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Hand writing | Last month |
| Have been able to | Last night |
| He has gone there | Last time |
| High pressure | Last week |
| High water mark | Long after |
| Honorable gentleman | Long distance |
| Honorable gentlemen | Long distance telephone |
| Human life | Looked like it |
| I am not sure | Look like |
| I do not recollect | Looks like it |
| I do not remember | Looking glass |
| I don't know as I do-did-had | Low pressure |
| I don't know as I can | Materia medica |
| If writing | Meat market |
| In all respects | Medical treatment |
| In combination with | Methodist church |
| In conjunction with | Most likely |
| In his conversation | Must be |
| In his handwriting | Must not tell |
| In the conversation | Must remember |
| In like manner | My text |
| In other words | National bank |
| In settlement | National government |
| In so far as | Next day |
| In such words | Next month |
| In the street | Next thing |
| Insurance company | Next time |
| In writing | Next week |
| Joint committee | Next year |
| Joint stock company | No security |
| Kind words | No, sir |
| Laboring classes | Once more |
| Letters patent | Our text |






| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| ----- Out of place | ----- Tuesday morning |
| ----- Postage stamp | ----- Tuesday night |
| ----- Post mortem | ----- Two or three |
| ----- Post mortem examination | ----- Type writer |
| ----- Post office | ----- Typewriting |
| ----- Post master | ----- Under consideration |
| ----- Post route | ----- Under the circumstances of
the case |
| ----- Presbyterian church | ----- United States |
| ----- Present time | ----- United States of America |
| ----- Prima facie | ----- Up stairs |
| ----- Revised version | ----- Up to the present time |
| ----- Right angle | ----- Very much like it |
| ----- Sabbath school | ----- Very much more than |
| ----- Sewing machine | ----- Vice president |
| ----- Sister in law | ----- Vice versa |
| ----- Sitting room | ----- Viva voce |
| ----- Steam engine | ----- Which has been said |
| ----- Steam pressure | ----- Waiting room |
| ----- Step by step | ----- Water works |
| ----- Take it for granted | ----- West line |
| ----- Took it for granted | ----- What has been said |
| ----- To a certain extent | ----- Without security |
| ----- To the present time | ----- Yes, sir |
| ----- Tuesday afternoon | ----- Your recollection |
| ----- Tuesday evening | |



































































RAILROAD ABBREVIATIONS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ----- According to advice | ----- Account of overcharge |
| ----- According to agreement | ----- Account sales |
| ----- According to their contract | ----- Actual damage |
| ----- According to your contract | ----- Additional cost |
| ----- Account current | ----- Additional expense |
| ----- Account of damage | ----- Adjust the matter |
| ----- Account of loss | ----- Advance charges |

| | |
|---|--|
|  -----Advise us |  -----Bad order |
|  -----All charges guaranteed |  -----Baggage checks |
|  -----Amount of commissions |  -----Balance due |
|  -----Amount of premium |  -----Balance of our account |
|  -----And greatly oblige |  -----Balance of your account |
|  -----And much oblige |  -----Balance sheet |
|  -----Annual meeting |  -----Best attention |
|  -----Annual premium |  -----Best figures |
|  -----Answer by telegraph |  -----Best finish |
|  -----Answer by wire |  -----Best of my ability |
|  -----Answer soon |  -----Best of our ability |
|  -----Apply this rate |  -----Best of their ability |
|  -----Arrived behind time |  -----Best of your ability |
|  -----Arrived late |  -----Best quality |
|  -----Arrived on time |  -----Best price |
|  -----As per rate |  -----Best rate |
|  -----As per schedule |  -----Best thanks |
|  -----As per tariff |  -----Best terms |
|  -----As soon as convenient |  -----Between all stations |
|  -----As soon as possible |  -----Bill of exchange |
|  -----As soon as ready |  -----Bill of lading |
|  -----As soon as received |  -----Bill of lading attached |
|  -----As to the matter |  -----Bills of lading |
|  -----As to this matter |  -----Bills payable |
|  -----As to those matters |  -----Bills receivable |
|  -----At first cost |  -----Business letters |
|  -----At all stations |  -----Business relations |
|  -----At less rate |  -----By Adams Express |
|  -----Attach copy billing |  -----By American Express |
|  -----At schedule rate |  -----By express |
|  -----At tariff rate |  -----By fast freight |
|  -----Back and forth |  -----By our line |
|  -----Back charges |  -----By our road |

| | |
|--|---|
|  By return mail |  Early attention |
|  By railroad |  Early consideration |
|  By railway |  Early convenience |
|  By your line |  Early reply |
|  By your road |  East bound track |
|  Cattle yards |  Eastern division |
|  Cancel order |  East rail |
|  Car load |  Enclose-d bill |
|  Car load or less |  Enclose-d invoice |
|  Car record |  Enclosed find |
|  Cause for delay |  Enclosed please find |
|  Cause (of) delay |  Errors and omissions excepted |
|  Change of destination |  Faithfully yours |
|  Charge expense account |  Find enclosed |
|  Claim for rebate |  First-class rate |
|  Classification rate |  First installment |
|  Collect on delivery |  First instant |
|  Construction train |  First class |
|  Contents noted |  First cost |
|  Correction sheet |  First notice |
|  Cut rate |  First opportunity |
|  Daily abstract received |  First quality |
|  Damaged freight |  Financial affairs |
|  Date of delivery |  Financial standing |
|  Demurrage charges |  Financial responsibility |
|  Declare a dividend |  Fourth class rate |
|  Directors' meeting |  Free on board (F. O. B.) |
|  Directors' report |  Freight engine |
|  Discontinue rate |  Freight shipment |
|  Discount for cash |  From the last report |
| Division of rate | Full rate |
| From your letter | Further particulars |
| From your reply | Give the matter attention |





























































| | |
|---|---|
|  Give the matter consideration |  I trust you may |
|  Good investment |  I was not able to |
|  Good for the amount |  In reply to that |
|  Gross receipts |  In reply to your favor |
|  Gross weight |  In reply to your letter |
|  Half rate |  In reply would say |
|  Hoping this will |  In your reply |
|  I am glad to know |  In your reply to my last letter |
|  I am not sure |  In exchange |
|  I am very glad to know |  It is not possible |
|  I did not know |  It is hardly possible |
|  I do not think |  It is possible it is |
|  I do not know |  It is possible there is |
|  I enclose statement |  I will attend to the matter |
|  I had not heard |  I will just say |
|  I had not learned |  I will try to have it-the |
|  I have agreed to make |  In any quantity |
|  I hand you |  In reference to that |
|  I have concluded |  In relation to that |
|  I have received |  Insure stock |
|  I have your favor |  It is not practicable |
|  I hope you will |  Just possible |
|  In my opinion |  Just received |
|  In my report |  Less rate |
|  In their opinion |  Less than car load |
|  In your opinion |  Live stock |
|  In your report |  Local agent |
|  I may not be able to |  Local freight |
|  I see there is likely to be |  Local tariff |
|  I shall not be able to |  Lower rate |
|  I send you |  Lowest commission |
|  I think there is |  Lowest prices |
|  I trust you will consider |  Lowest terms |
|  the matter | |

| | |
|---|---|
|  Make an appointment |  Quarterly dividend |
|  Maximum rate |  Quarterly premium |
|  Middle division |  Railroad accident |
|  Minimum rate |  Railroad signal |
|  No attention |  Railroad station |
|  No discount |  Railroad stock |
|  Necessary attention |  Railway accident |
|  Necessary arrangements |  Railway signal |
|  North bound track |  Railway station |
|  Notify consignee |  Railway stock |
|  One day after date |  Rate of speed |
|  On hand |  Recent letter |
|  On this basis |  Reclaim freight |
|  Ordinary rates |  Regular rate |
|  Otherwise specified |  Replying to your letter |
|  Our last advices |  Replying to yours |
|  Our last letter |  Referring to your letter |
|  Our risk |  Referring to your report |
|  Overcharge statement |  Resolution of the board |
|  Owner's risk |  Resolution of the directors |
|  Passenger car |  Respectfully yours |
|  Passenger engine |  Revised classification |
|  Passenger train |  Right of way |
|  Passenger traffic |  Second class rate |
|  Please acknowledge receipt |  Section men |
|  Please advise us |  South bound |
|  Please forward |  Special rate notice |
|  Please let me know |  Statement of account |
|  Please quote us |  Statement of balance of account |
|  Please refer to my-our last letter |  To whom you refer |
|  Please inform us |  To your credit |
|  Please note |  Trade mark |
|  Premium rate |  Truly yours |






















































| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Under bill of sale | Which will give us time |
| Under chattel mortgage | Will not return |
| Under the agreement | With much respect |
| Under the circumstances | With this letter |
| Under the contract | Yard master |
| Value of the contents | Your bill |
| Verbal agreement | Your order received |
| Verbal contract | Your letter |
| Very truly yours | You may ship it |
| Way bill through | You may ship the goods |
| We are in receipt of your letter | Yours at hand |
| Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co. | Yours respectfully |
| West bound track | You will be able to |
| West rail | You will oblige |
| Western division | You will not fail |
| We will arrange the matter | Your risk |
| What is best rate | |

LEGAL PHRASES.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Abstract of title | Attorney for plaintiff |
| According to the evidence | Attorney general |
| According to the testimony | Bankruptcy court |
| Act of bankruptcy | Bankrupt estate |
| Ad litem | Bankrupt stock |
| Articles of agreement | Beneficial estate |
| Assignment of contract | Beneficial interest |
| Assignment of mortgage | Beyond a reasonable doubt |
| Administrators and assigns | Bill of exceptions |
| Amended answer | Bill of particulars |
| Appellate division | Bona fides |
| Articles of incorporation | Bond and mortgage |
| Assault and battery | Bonds and mortgages |
| Attorney for defendant | Bond and warrant |

| | |
|--|--|
|  Bond of indemnity |  Court of last resort |
|  Burden of proof |  Court of record |
|  Breach of contract |  Court of special sessions |
|  Breach of promise |  Criminal conversation |
|  Cause of action |  Criminal negligence |
|  Caveat emptor |  Cross examination |
|  Chattel mortgage |  Cross question-ed |
|  Circuit Court of the U. States |  De bene esse |
|  Circumstantial evidence |  Defendant's case |
|  Clerical error |  Defendant's counsel |
|  Close corporation |  Defendant's evidence |
|  Collateral circumstances |  Defendant's testimony |
|  Collateral inheritance |  Defendant's witnesses |
|  Collateral security |  Denied; exception |
|  Common carrier |  Direct evidence |
|  Common law |  Direct examination |
|  Confidential communication |  Direct testimony |
|  Contributory negligence |  District attorney |
|  County attorney |  District court |
|  County clerk |  Documentary evidence |
|  County treasurer |  Duces tecum |
|  Come to a-the conclusion |  Entitled to a-your verdict |
|  Counsel for the defendant |  Entitled to recover |
|  Counsel for the people |  Equity of redemption |
|  Counsel for the plaintiff |  Evidence in chief |
|  Court of Appeals |  Examined conditionally |
|  Court of bankruptcy |  Except as charged |
|  Court of chancery |  Excluded: exception |
|  Court of claims |  Executors and assigns |
|  Court of equity |  Ex parte testimony |
| Court of errors | Expert testimony |
| Court of general sessions | Expert witnesses |
| Court of justice | Fiduciary capacity |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Final decree | Letters patent |
| For and in consideration | Letters testamentary |
| For the consideration | Life estate |
| For you to say | Lis pendens |
| Full consideration | Mala fides |
| Gentlemen of the jury | Marine insurance |
| Goods and chattels | Measure of damages |
| Grant and convey | Medical expert |
| Grant, bargain and sell | Medical jurisprudence |
| Grand jury | Medical testimony |
| Guilty of negligence | Memorandum of agreement |
| Guilt or innocence | Municipal court |
| Haheas corpus | Next of kin |
| Heirs at law | Nolle prosequi |
| Heirs and assigns | Notice of pendency |
| Heirs, administrators and assigns | Objected to, as before |
| Heirs, executors and assigns | Obj. to, as immaterial |
| In accordance with the evidence | Obj. to, as imm. and in-competent |
| In accordance with the testimony | Obj. to, as incompetent |
| Interlocutory decree | Obj. to, as inc., imm., and irrelevant |
| Interlocutory judgment | Obj. to; overruled; exception |
| In words or substance | Obj. to; received; exception |
| It is for you to say | Obj. to; sustained; exception |
| Joint stock | Offered in evidence |
| Joint stock company | Offered conditionally |
| Judicial decision | Overruled; exception |
| Judicial sale | Party of the first part |
| Judgment for the defendant | Party of the second part |
| Judgment for the plaintiff | Patent office |
| Justice of the peace | Patent right |
| Justice of the Supreme Court | Personal estate |
| Last will and testament | Petit jury |
| Letters of administration | Plaintiff and defendant |

| | |
|---|--|
|  Plaintiff's case |  Seil and convey |
|  Plaintiff's counsel |  Special jury |
|  Plaintiff's evidence |  Statute of frauds |
|  Plaintiff's testimony |  Statute of limitations |
|  Plaintiff's witnesses |  Struck jury |
|  Police court |  Summary proceedings |
|  Power of attorney |  Summons and complaint |
|  Preponderance of evidence |  Superior Court |
|  Preponderance of testimony |  Supplementary proceedings |
|  Prisoner at the bar |  Supreme Court |
|  Privileged communication |  Sustained; exception |
|  Put in evidence |  Taken conditionally |
|  Question of fact |  Testimony of the defendant |
|  Question of law |  Testimony of the plaintiff |
|  Quitclaim deed |  Trial jury |
|  Quo warranto |  Trover and conversion |
|  Real estate |  Trust funds |
|  Reasonable doubt |  Valuable consideration |
|  Rebutting evidence |  Verdict for defendant |
|  Rebutting testimony |  Verdict for plaintiff |
|  Received conditionally |  Verdict of guilty |
|  Received; exception |  Verdict of not guilty |
|  Referee in bankruptcy |  Voluntary bankruptcy |
|  Refresh your (my-his-their)
recollection |  Voluntary assignment |
|  Res inter alios acta |  Writ of error |
|  Res judicata |  Written instrument |
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